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Manitoba Workplace Injury and Illness Statistics Report

2000-2006

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Acknowledgements

The Manitoba Workplace Injury Statistics Report for 2000-2006 is the fifth annual report of this type. Its continued development is the result of cooperative efforts between the Workplace Safety and Health Division of Manitoba Labour and Immigration and the Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba (WCB) and is an integral component of Manitoba's joint injury prevention strategy (*SAFE Work*).

Members of the committee involved in the on-going initiative to develop improved workplace injury and illness surveillance and reporting systems for the province include Dr. Ted Redekop and Jo-Anna Guerra from the Workplace Safety and Health Division of Manitoba Labour and Immigration, and Barry Warrack, Michael Rohatynsky, Janet Sprout, Murray Lempen, Jim Brown, Krista Breckman and Kwame Darko-Mensah from the Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Major highlights of Manitoba workplace injury data, 2000 to 2006:

Injuries and Injury Rate trends:

- The provincial time loss injury rate fell from a high of 5.8 time loss injuries per 100 workers in 2000 to 4.5 in 2006. This is a drop of 22% over the period.
- Young men aged 20 to 24 continue to be at a higher risk of workplace injury than other workers. However, the time loss injury rate for young men has declined significantly from 10.6 in 2000 to 7.5 in 2006, a 29% drop.
- Contrary to the prevailing trend, the time loss rate for workers over the age of 45 has not fallen. In the past, older workers have traditionally had much lower rates of injury. In recent years, the gap between injury rates for older workers and all workers has narrowed. During this period the time loss rate has fluctuated between a high in 2000 of 4.8 for workers aged 45-54 and 3.8 for workers aged 55+, falling to 4.4 and 3.5, respectively, in 2002/2003. The rates rose again to 4.5 (for those 45-54) and 3.7 (for those over 55) in 2006.
- The manufacturing sector has experienced a significant reduction in injuries since 2000, falling 35% from 2000 to 2006. Targeted prevention efforts appear to be having an impact. Improvements in this sector have been the major influence in overall trends observed over the last seven years.

Musculoskeletal Injuries

- Musculoskeletal injuries (MSIs) often occur as a result of improper or inadequate workplace design or work processes. MSIs represent an increasing share of all workplace injuries, increasing from 52.0% of time loss injuries in 2000 to 60.8% in 2006, although the total number of MSI injuries is stable. This is primarily because the number of non-MSI traumatic injuries to eyes, hand, arms and feet has been reduced, especially in manufacturing.
- The healthcare sector has the largest proportion of MSIs. In 2006, 78% of time loss injuries in that sector were MSIs. This percentage has increased since 2000, when 70% of healthcare time loss injuries were MSIs.

Fatalities

- There are two kinds of occupational fatalities: *acute hazard* (e.g., deaths from exposure to hazards such as falls from height that cause serious traumatic injuries) where death occurs immediately or soon after a worker is injured or exposed, or *occupational disease* (e.g., exposures to asbestos and toxic fumes causing cancer in workers) where death occurs months or years after the exposure.
- The average number of occupational fatalities varies significantly from year to year. In the last six years (2001 to 2006), the number of *acute hazard* fatalities has averaged 19 annually, consistently below the 1995 to 2000 average of 23 acute hazard fatalities per year. An average of 13 *occupational disease* fatalities were accepted by the WCB each year over the 1995-2006 period.
- The most common cause of workplace fatalities in Manitoba is operation of or contact with mobile vehicles including farm vehicles, automobiles, trucks, trains and airplanes, resulting in nearly one-third of all work-related fatalities. Asbestos-related diseases were the second leading cause of work-related fatalities overall, accounting for one quarter of all work-related deaths and the majority of occupational disease deaths.

INTRODUCTION

Joint Workplace Safety and Health/Workers Compensation Board reports on workplace injuries and illnesses in Manitoba are generated using data obtained primarily from the Workers Compensation Board (WCB) of Manitoba's database of accepted injuries. The report presents seven years of data for the years 2000 through 2006 and identifies and discusses emerging trends. The section of this report on workplace fatalities also makes use of data from a variety of other data sources. The information in this report allows benchmarks to be established and results to be tracked over time.

This report is part of the Province of Manitoba's Injury and Illness Prevention Strategy. This Strategy is a joint initiative of the WCB of Manitoba and the Workplace Safety and Health Division (WSHD) of Manitoba Labour and Immigration. Progress towards the goal of a 25% reduction in Manitoba's time loss injury rate is due in large part to the actions of employers and workers to strengthen their own injury prevention efforts.

The Workplace Injury and Illness Statistics Report for 2000 to 2006 contains three major sections:

- Section 1.0 Injury Rates;
- Section 2.0 Workplace Fatalities;
- Section 3.0 Workplace Injury and Illness Analysis.

The first major section of the Report contains information on injury rates per 100 full time equivalent (FTE) workers. Two rates are calculated:

- The time loss injury rate; and
- The all injury rate.

Each of these rates is sub-categorized by major WCB industry sectors and selected sub-sectors. These particular sub-sectors have been chosen to profile major industry sectors where the majority of injuries and illnesses are occurring or where significant health and safety challenges exist. This year, time loss injury rates for several age groupings are also provided, sub-categorized by gender.

The second section of the Report discusses work-related fatalities. A wide variety of data sources are used to develop this comprehensive picture of workplace fatalities in Manitoba.

The third section of the Report presents the characteristics of injured or ill workers and their injuries. This knowledge is being used to target prevention efforts to reduce work-related injuries and illnesses. The age, gender and occupations of injured and ill workers are profiled. Specific characteristics of the workplace injury or illness are also discussed, including part of body injured, nature of injury or illness, event causing injury and source of injury or illness.

1.0 INJURY RATES

1.1 Background

The time loss injury rate and the all injury rate for Manitoba are described in this section. The time loss injury rate is the number of time loss injuries per 100 full-time equivalent workers for industries covered by the WCB. The all injury rate is the number of both time loss and no time loss injuries per 100 FTE workers for industries covered by the WCB. Because *The Workers Compensation Act* covers about 70% of Manitoba workers, injury frequency data cannot be obtained for the entire workforce. Nevertheless, rates derived from WCB data serve as a useful proxy measure for the overall frequency of worker injuries and illnesses in Manitoba.

The injuries used to calculate these two injury rates were reported to the WCB and accepted in the same year. The population also includes a small number that remained unadjudicated at the end of the year (see Table 1). Details about the specific definitions and formulas used to calculate the two rates are included in Section Six, "Terms and Definitions."

Table 1 - Population of Injuries Used to Calculate Injury Rates, 2000 to 2006

Type of Injury	Reported to WCB and Accepted or Unadjudicated						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Time Loss Injuries ¹	20,147	18,919	18,278	17,766	17,492	17,936	18,305
No Time Loss Injuries	20,052	18,114	17,322	17,767	17,372	17,531	17,896
Total All Injuries	40,199	37,033	35,600	35,533	34,864	35,467	36,201

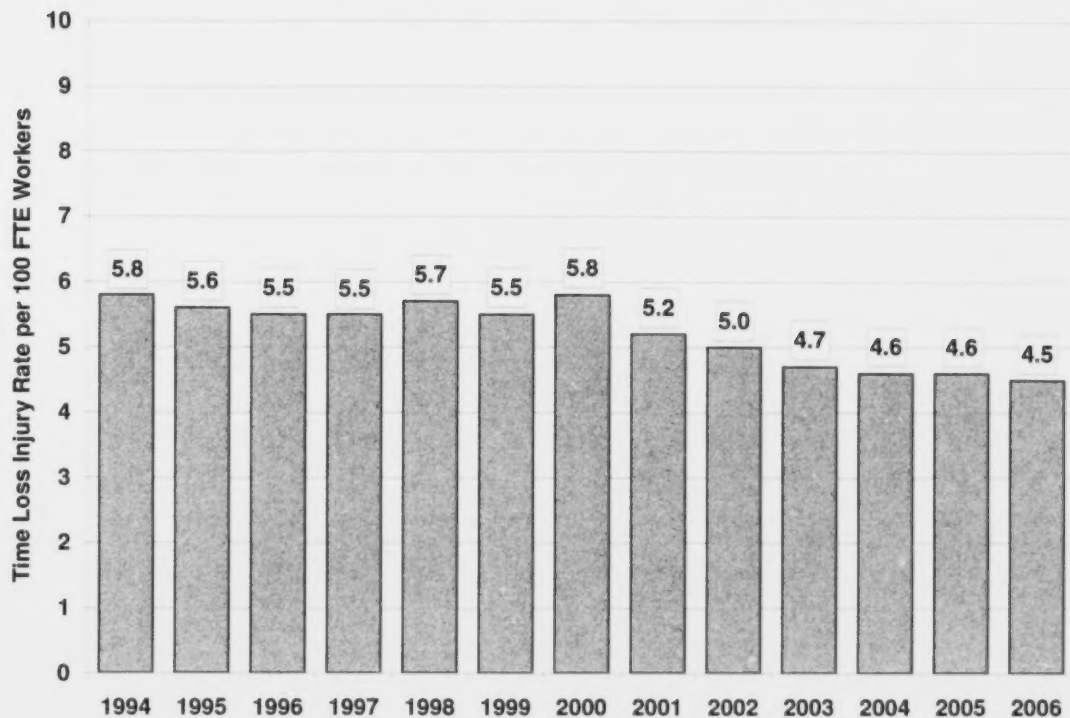
Note: The data used to calculate the annual injury rates includes injuries where the WCB is notified of the claim and it is accepted or remains unadjudicated in the particular year, regardless of the year of injury. This differs from the data in Table 8 to Table 13 and the tables in the Appendices of this report, which use accepted or unadjudicated injuries by year of injury or illness.

1.2 Time Loss Injury Rate

The WCB and the Workplace Safety and Health Division have set a strategic goal to reduce the time loss injury rate to 4.35 injuries per 100 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) workers. Manitoba's time loss injury rate fell from a high of 5.8 time loss injuries per 100 FTE workers in 2000 to 4.5 in 2006, a decline of 22% in the rate since 2000 (Figure 1).

¹ Includes time-loss injuries, pensions and fatalities

Figure 1 - Manitoba Time Loss Injury Rate, 1994 to 2006



1.2.1 Industry Sector and Sub-Sector Rates

Table 2 details the time loss injury rate for major WCB industry sectors and selected sub-sectors for 2000 to 2006. Figure 2, Time Loss Injury Rate by Major Industry Sector, 2000 and 2006, illustrates that manufacturing and construction – while showing a decline in the time loss injury rate between 2000 and 2006 – continued to have the highest time loss injury rates among industry sectors (12.7 in 2000 declining to 7.5 in 2006 and 10.5 in 2000 falling to 9.6 in 2006 respectively).

The manufacturing sector as a whole accounted for most of the overall drop in the provincial time loss injury rate over the seven-year period. Within this sector, five sub-sectors also had large rate declines since 2000 (Figure 2):

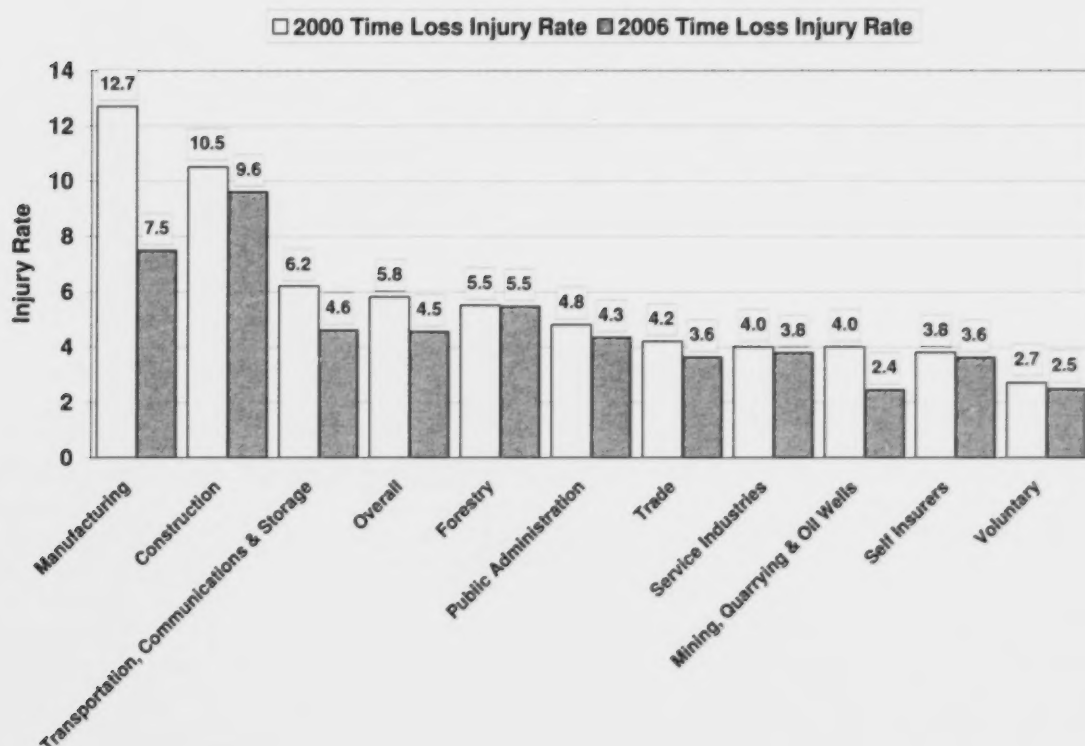
- vehicle manufacturing (29.3 in 2000 and 7.8 in 2006);
- agricultural implement manufacturing (19.6 in 2000 and 12.5 in 2006);
- meat processing (19.0 in 2000 and 8.2 in 2006);
- wood manufacturing (16.0 in 2000 and 6.0 in 2006); and
- metalworking (17.6 in 2000 and 12.3 in 2006).

(See Table 2 for trends 2000-2006)

The transportation, communication and storage sectors' rates declined from 6.2 in 2000 to 4.6 in 2006. The trade sector's rate also declined from 4.2 in 2000 to 3.6 in 2006. Mining, quarrying and oil wells rate fell from 4.0 to 2.4 over the same time period.

The service, voluntary, public administration, forestry and self-insured sectors' rates have shown little or no reduction over the seven years profiled. A similar trend was seen in a number of sub-sectors such as heavy construction (7.9 in 2000 and 7.5 in 2006), and healthcare (5.1 in 2000 and 4.8 in 2006).

Figure 2 - Time Loss Injury Rate by Major Industry Sectors, 2000 and 2006



**Table 2 - Time Loss Injury Rate by Major Industry Sectors and
Selected Sub-Sectors, 2000 to 2006**

WCB Industry Sectors and Selected Sub-Sectors	Year of Reported Injury or illness													
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Forestry	21	5.5	29	7.8	28	7.5	33	7.9	27	6.7	20	5.2	19	5.5
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	175	4.0	131	2.8	119	2.6	116	2.6	111	2.7	114	2.3	142	2.4
▪ Mining	130	3.5	87	2.4	77	2.2	76	2.3	76	2.4	68	1.7	91	2.0
Manufacturing	7,724	12.7	6,687	10.8	6,063	9.9	5,549	9.0	4,870	7.8	4,858	7.7	4,767	7.5
▪ Meat Processing	526	19.0	482	15.4	497	14.3	438	12.2	367	9.9	308	8.5	315	8.2
▪ Metalworking	1,000	17.6	821	14.0	828	14.2	874	14.6	729	11.5	844	12.2	925	12.3
▪ Vehicle Manufacturing	1,129	29.3	940	25.6	538	16.8	440	14.4	298	10.6	285	8.9	246	7.8
▪ Agricultural Implement Manufacturing	828	19.6	645	15.3	645	14.9	606	13.3	579	11.6	537	10.4	607	12.5
▪ Wood Manufacturing	1,333	16.0	1,182	13.1	1,097	11.2	924	9.0	820	6.7	787	6.3	703	6.0
▪ Printing	244	4.5	208	3.8	259	4.7	221	4.0	204	3.9	195	3.8	186	3.5
▪ Clothing Manufacturing	220	3.8	184	3.5	177	3.6	165	3.7	138	3.7	89	3.2	69	2.5
▪ Aircraft Manufacturing and Repair	228	5.4	233	5.7	193	5.3	130	3.9	128	3.6	110	3.0	130	3.1
Construction	1,705	10.5	1,471	9.1	1,568	9.7	1,590	9.1	1,615	9.0	1892	10.0	2,009	9.6
▪ Building Construction	1,436	11.4	1,229	9.5	1,299	9.9	1,318	8.9	1,359	8.8	1,586	9.8	1,676	9.7
▪ Heavy Construction	269	7.9	242	7.3	269	8.7	272	8.0	256	7.5	306	8.2	333	7.5
Transportation, Communication and Storage	1,388	6.2	1,271	5.3	1,281	5.4	1,291	5.4	1,353	5.4	1,379	4.7	1,421	4.6
▪ Trucking	886	10.0	815	9.1	814	9.1	826	8.5	910	8.0	916	7.5	926	6.9
Trade	2,704	4.2	2,741	4.2	2,658	3.9	2,652	3.8	2,703	3.7	2,766	3.6	2,860	3.6
▪ Supermarket and Department Stores	1,291	3.1	1,441	3.3	1,414	3.1	1,384	2.9	1,401	2.8	1,503	3.1	1,517	2.9
Service Industries	3,466	4.0	3,614	4.1	3,679	4.1	3,655	3.9	3,760	3.9	3,756	3.9	3,849	3.8
▪ Accommodation & Food Services	845	2.8	881	3.0	761	2.6	750	2.5	764	2.6	726	2.4	737	2.3
▪ Healthcare	2,249	5.1	2,336	5.1	2,502	5.3	2,483	5.0	2,553	5.0	2,532	4.8	2,590	4.8
Public Administration	144	4.8	142	4.4	165	5.5	132	4.1	149	4.4	159	4.6	150	4.3
▪ Voluntary	948	2.7	953	2.7	920	2.4	888	2.4	966	2.6	928	2.4	1,006	2.5
▪ Agriculture ²	91	5.0	122	5.2	125	4.9	130	5.4	153	7.1	124	5.9	119	5.4
▪ Educational Institutions	409	2.9	378	2.6	394	2.6	378	2.7	404	2.9	413	2.8	486	3.0
Self Insurers	1,869	3.8	1,875	3.4	1,796	3.4	1,856	3.3	1,935	3.4	2,062	3.6	2,081	3.6
Overall³	20,147	5.8	18,919	5.2	18,278	5.0	17,766	4.7	17,492	4.6	17,936	4.6	18,305	4.5

Source: WCB Claim and Employer Databases

² Note: The WCB covers only a small proportion of the agriculture and education sectors so that most work-related injuries are not reported to the WCB.

³ Totals may not add as a few injuries or illnesses do not have their sector coded.

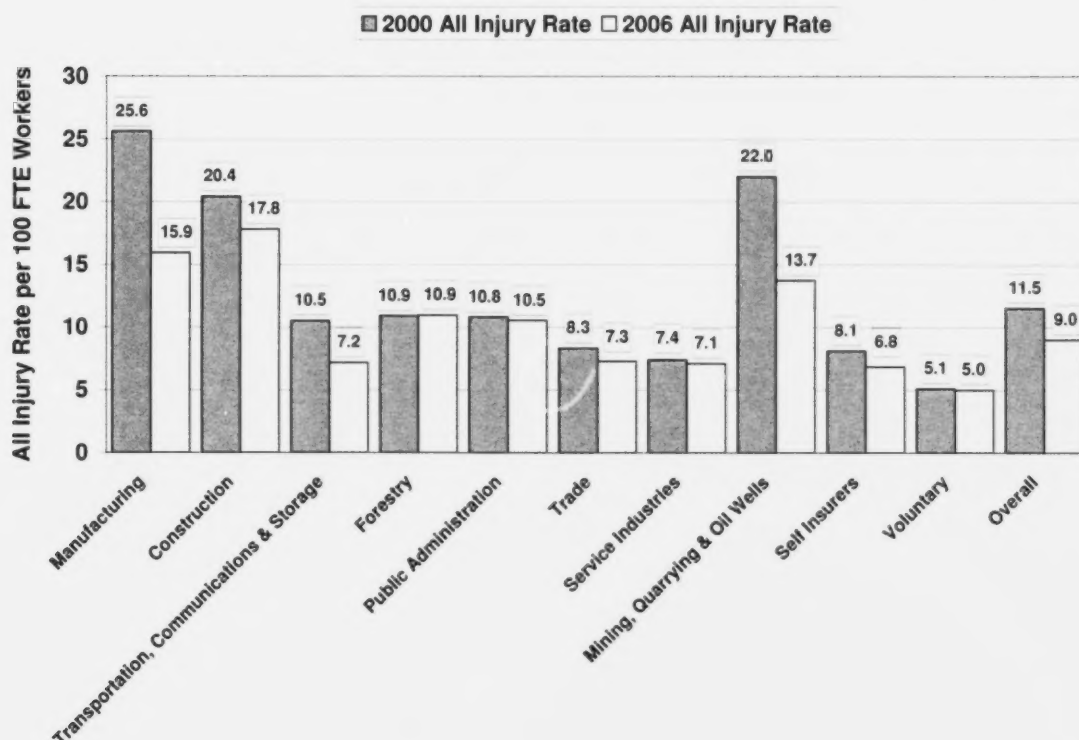
1.3 All Injury Rate

While no time loss injuries are generally less severe in nature, they are important as sentinel indicators of health and safety performance. The all injury rate declined from 11.5 injuries per 100 FTE workers in 2000 to 9.0 injuries per 100 FTE workers in 2006, a significant reduction of 22% over the seven year period (see Table 3).

The all injury rate for manufacturing fell 38% from 25.6 to 15.9 for the same period. The manufacturing sector accounts for 79% of the all injury rate reduction, with the remaining injury rate reduction shared about equally between the mining and transportation sectors.

In most industry sectors, the number of time loss injuries is about equal to the number of no time loss injuries. As a result, the all injury rate is approximately double the time loss injury rate in most sectors. The provincial all injury rates by industry for 2000 and 2006 are shown below, in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - All Injury Rate in WCB Industry Sectors, 2000 and 2006



Because of the nature of the work undertaken, some workplaces tend to have more no time loss injuries than time loss injuries. For example, some workplaces have particularly dusty environments which can have elevated numbers of eye injuries, generally resulting in no time lost from work. This phenomenon can cause the all injury rate to be more than double the time loss rate (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

The time loss rate may also be lower in industries with effective disability management and return to work programs. For example, the all injury rate in the mining, quarries and oil wells sector was seven times its time loss injury rate in 2006.

The all injury rate and time loss injury rates for selected sub-sectors for 2006 are shown in Figures 4 and 5 below.

Figure 4 – All Injury Rate and Time Loss Injury Rate, Selected Manufacturing Sub-Sectors, 2006



Figure 5 - All Injury Rate and Time Loss Injury Rate, Other Industry Sub-Sectors, 2006



Table 3 - All Injury Rate by WCB Industry Sectors and Selected Sub-Sectors, 2000 to 2006

WCB Industry Sectors and Selected Sub-Sectors	Year of Reported Injury or illness													
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Forestry	42	10.9	64	17.3	78	20.9	49	11.7	47	11.6	49	12.6	38	10.9
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	958	22.0	888	19.1	724	16.1	715	16.2	703	16.9	709	14.2	797	13.7
▪ Mining	839	22.9	751	20.4	619	17.9	591	17.9	620	19.2	604	15.5	658	14.6
Manufacturing	15,522	25.6	13,648	21.9	12,624	20.6	11,842	19.2	10,458	16.8	10,532	16.7	10,157	15.9
▪ Meat Processing	1,452	52.4	1,372	43.8	1,510	43.4	1,385	38.5	1,068	28.9	1,121	31.0	968	25.3
▪ Metalworking	2,222	39.1	1,834	31.3	1,777	30.5	1,811	30.2	1,696	26.7	1,849	26.8	1,929	25.7
▪ Vehicle Manufacturing	1,821	47.3	1,487	40.6	957	29.8	813	26.6	562	20.0	556	17.4	508	16.1
▪ Agricultural Implement Manufacturing	1,704	40.3	1,303	30.9	1,299	29.9	1,324	29.1	1,354	27.2	1,265	24.5	1,263	25.9
▪ Wood Manufacturing	2,620	31.4	2,511	27.8	2,357	24.0	2,041	19.8	1,764	14.5	1,760	14.1	1,687	14.3
▪ Printing	466	8.7	379	6.8	443	8.0	445	8.1	384	7.3	367	7.1	342	6.4
▪ Clothing Manufacturing	340	5.9	295	5.6	278	5.7	247	5.6	194	5.3	158	5.6	130	4.7
▪ Aircraft Manufacturing and Repair	421	9.9	425	10.4	359	9.8	231	7.0	234	6.6	219	6.0	260	6.2
Construction	3,331	20.4	2,768	17.0	2,836	17.5	3,011	17.3	3,073	17.0	3,396	17.9	3,723	17.8
▪ Building Construction	2,809	22.2	2,334	18.1	2,328	17.7	2,509	17.0	2,566	16.6	2,835	17.5	3,081	17.9
▪ Heavy Construction	522	15.3	434	13.1	508	16.3	502	14.7	507	14.9	561	15.0	642	14.5
Transportation, Communication and Storage	2,369	10.5	2,125	8.9	2,034	8.5	2,127	8.9	2,182	8.7	2,157	7.4	2,212	7.2
▪ Trucking	1,388	15.7	1,269	14.1	1,188	13.3	1,247	12.8	1,378	12.1	1,317	10.8	1,353	10.0
Trade	5,386	8.3	5,224	7.9	5,106	7.4	5,356	7.6	5,320	7.3	5,489	7.1	5,739	7.3
▪ Supermarket and Department Stores	2,581	6.1	2,656	6.1	2,614	5.8	2,712	5.7	2,799	5.5	2,955	6.0	3,044	5.8
Service Industries	6,393	7.4	6,446	7.4	6,428	7.2	6,576	7.0	7,028	7.4	6,950	7.2	7,195	7.1
▪ Accommodation & Food Services	1,981	6.5	1,875	6.3	1,662	5.6	1,614	5.4	1,658	5.6	1,610	5.4	1,652	5.1
▪ Healthcare	3,811	8.6	3,945	8.7	4,116	8.8	4,265	8.6	4,584	8.9	4,503	8.5	4,650	8.7
Public Administration	322	10.8	293	9.1	320	10.6	311	9.6	298	8.8	334	9.7	364	10.5
▪ Voluntary	1,807	5.1	1,699	4.8	1,744	4.6	1,764	4.7	1,862	5.1	1,822	4.8	2,034	5.0
▪ Agriculture ⁴	175	9.6	211	9.1	211	8.3	240	9.9	273	12.6	216	10.3	238	10.9
▪ Educational Institutions	758	5.3	670	4.6	747	5.0	722	5.2	750	5.3	777	5.3	866	5.4
Self Insurers	3,977	8.1	3,801	7.0	3,680	7.0	3,758	6.8	3,876	6.9	4,005	7.0	3,932	6.8
Overall⁵	40,199	11.5	37,033	10.2	35,600	9.7	35,533	9.4	34,864	9.2	35,467	9.1	36,201	9.0

Source: WCB Claim and Employer Databases

⁴ Note: The WCB covers only a small proportion of the agriculture and education sectors so that most work-related injuries are not reported to the WCB.

⁵ Totals may not add as a few injuries or illnesses do not have their sector coded.

1.4 Injury Rates by Age Groups and Gender

In the injury rate data by gender and age group for 2006, there remains a substantial gap between the time loss rates of men and women in all age groups (Figure 6). In 2006, the time loss rate for men was 5.8 while for women it was 2.9. Much of this difference is due to where the different genders work and the hazards they face in their day-to-day job. A higher proportion of male workers are found in the goods producing sector (construction, manufacturing, mining, forestry) while women are more likely to be working in the service sector, where the risk of injury from workplace hazards is lower.

Figure 6 - Time Loss Injury Rates by Age Group and Gender, 2006

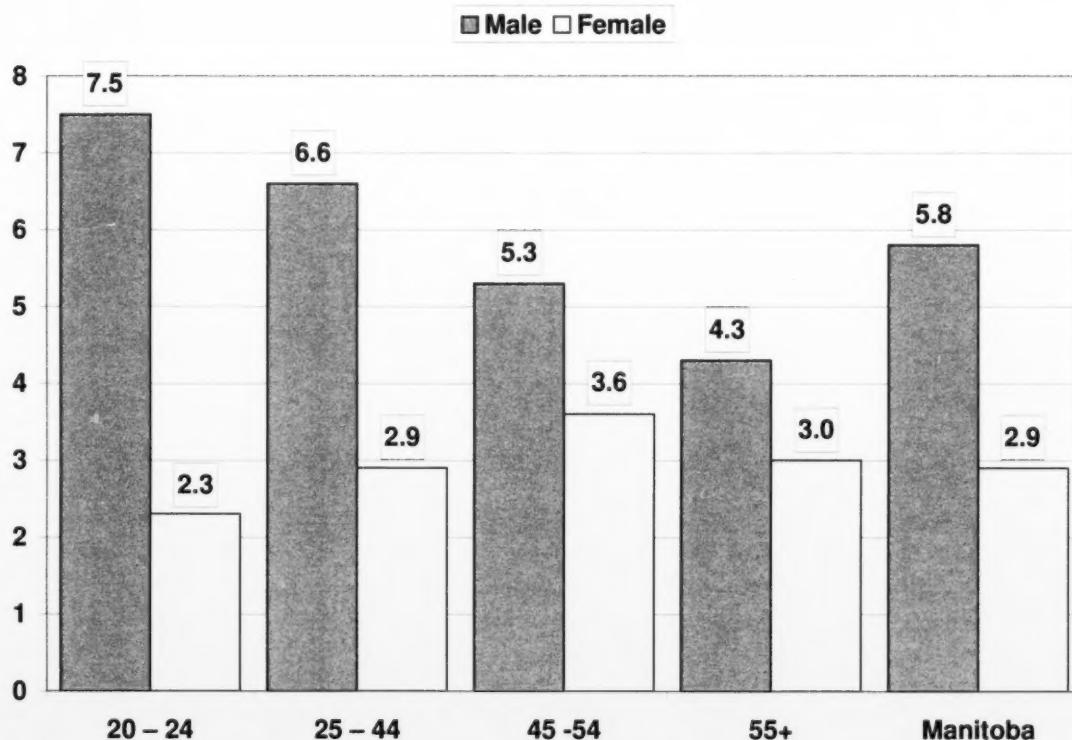


Figure 7 indicates that while time loss injury rates of workers aged 20-24 (down 30%) and 25-44 (down 26%) have shown a steady decline from 2000 to 2006, those of workers older than 45 are relatively unchanged.

Figure 8 outlines injury rates for males and indicates a significant decline for males 20-24 between 2000 and 2004 (30%) which has since leveled off. A similar pattern of decreasing rates is found for those aged 25-44. The time loss rate for the 45-54 and 55+ male age groups saw very little if any decline over the same time period. Time loss injury rates for women (Figure 9) between 2000 and 2006 have had a similar pattern as those of men, with a 30% decline in rate for women 20-24 and a 26% decline

in the time loss rate for women 25-44. The time loss rate for women over 45 did not noticeably decline over this same time period.

Figure 7 - Time Loss Injury Rates by Age Group 2000 to 2006

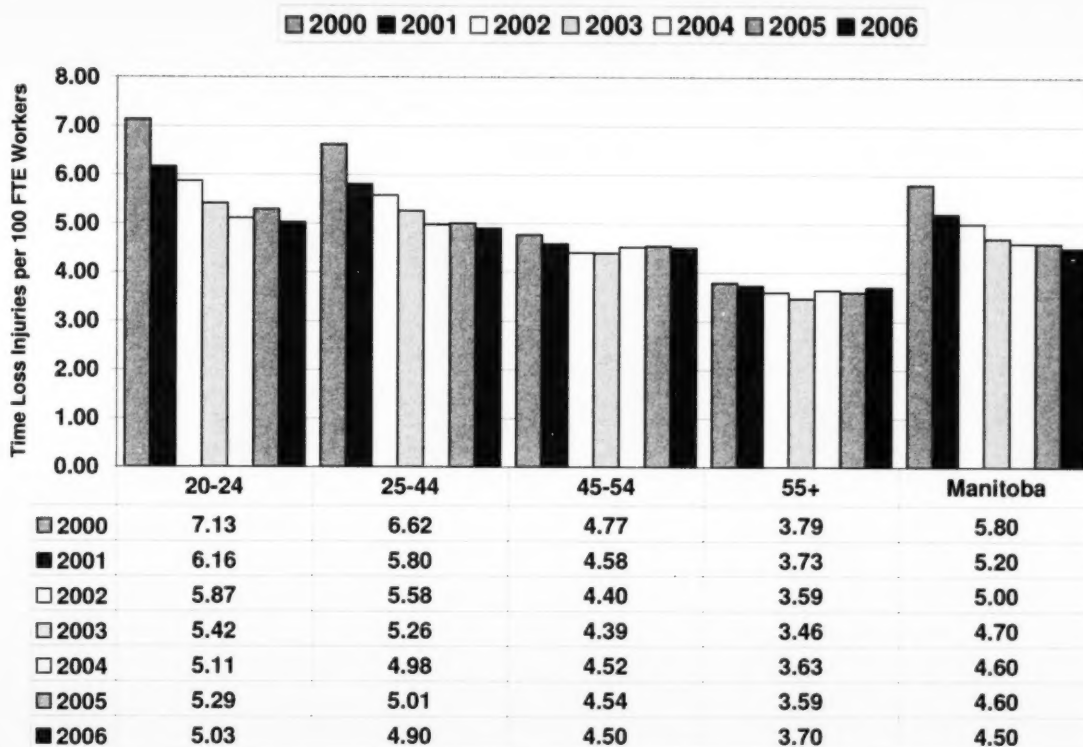


Figure 8 - Male Time Loss Injury Rates by Age Group, 2000 to 2006

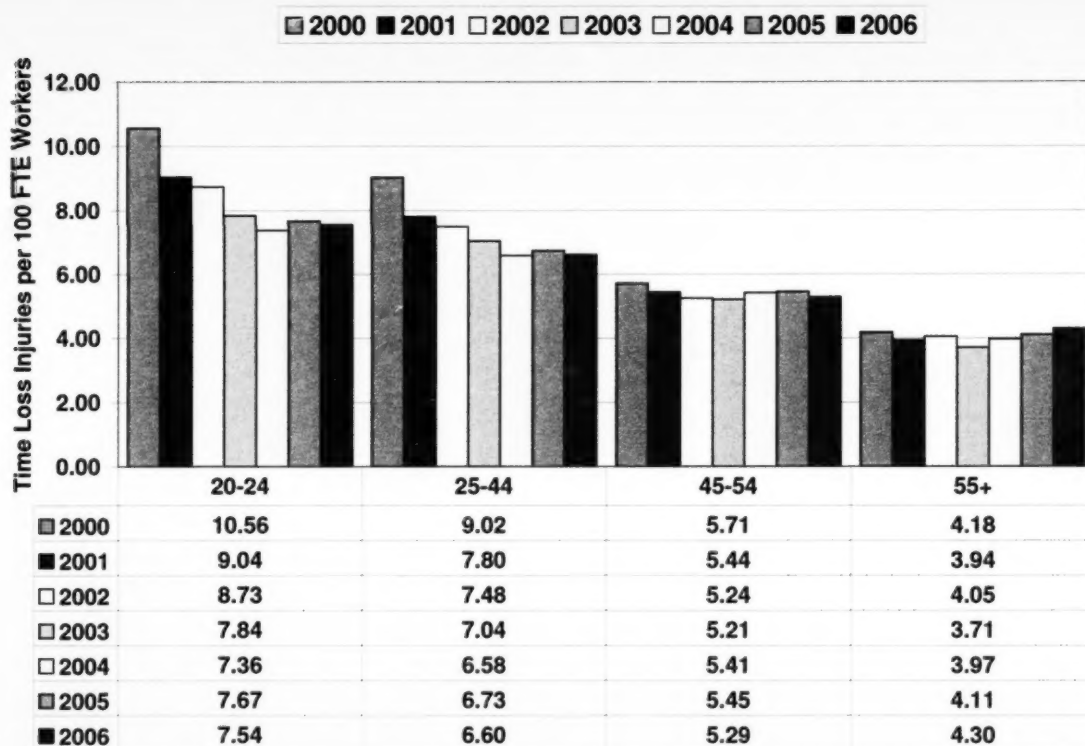
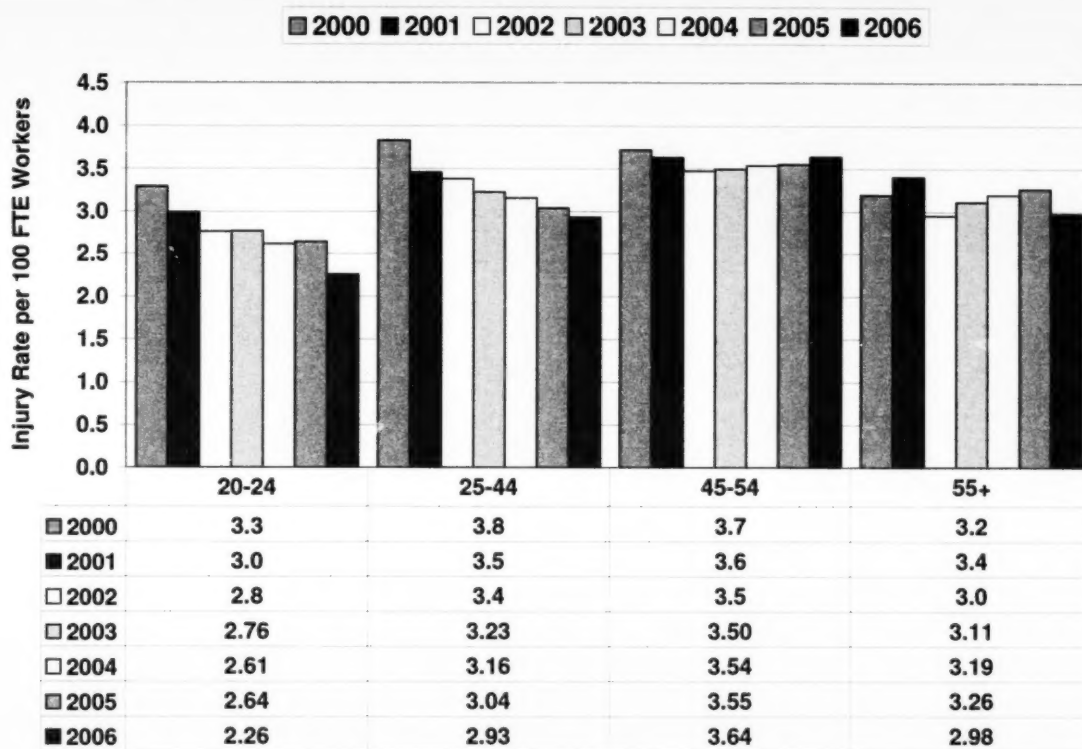


Figure 9 - Female Time Loss Injury Rates by Age Group 2000 to 2006



2.0 WORKPLACE FATALITIES

This section of the report provides information concerning *acute-hazard*⁶ and *occupational disease*⁷ fatalities that occurred between 2000 and 2006⁸. Depending on the nature of the workplace and the work itself, workers may be exposed to an extensive array of risks and hazards. Their risk of death from exposure to hazards varies widely. For example, workers may operate heavy machinery, work in close contact with noxious substances, or work at height or in confined spaces.

The fatality characteristics are presented from a variety of perspectives. Fatalities are classified by the cause of death—either from an *acute hazard* (e.g., deaths from exposure to hazards such as moving vehicles, explosions, falls from height that cause serious traumatic injuries) or from *occupational disease* (e.g., exposures to asbestos and toxic fumes causing cancer in workers). Fatalities are also reported by the gender and age of the worker, by the industry sector in which a death occurs, and by occupation of the worker.

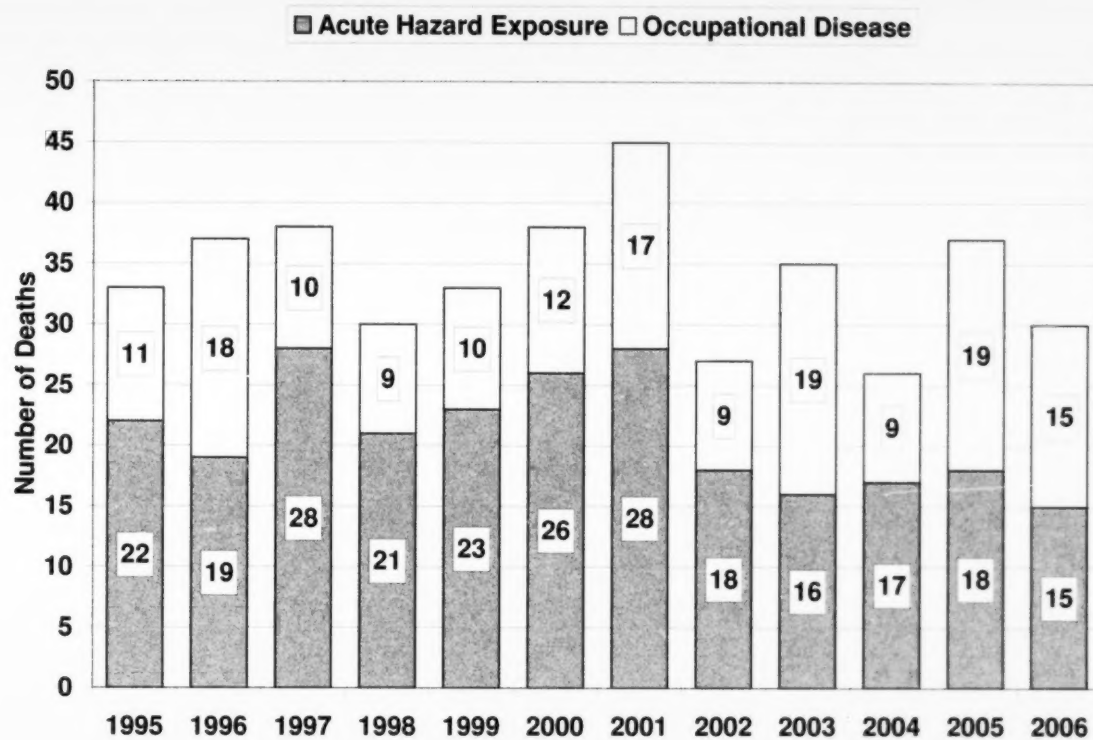
Figure 10 displays the total numbers of acute-hazard fatalities and occupational disease fatalities for the years 2000 through 2006. The WCB database is the only source on work-related disease deaths in Manitoba.

⁶ An acute-hazard exposure death is a work-related fatality that occurs when a worker is injured or exposed to a significant amount of a hazardous agent. In such cases, the worker dies immediately or soon after the exposure. This category includes such deaths as falls from height, drowning and highway crashes. It excludes deaths due to infectious agents. Acute-hazard fatalities include fatalities accepted by the Manitoba WCB, and those identified as work-related by the Chief Medical Examiner's Office, the RCMP, and the Workplace Safety and Health Division. These fatalities are recorded by year of death.

⁷ An occupational disease death is a work-related fatality that occurs when a worker develops a disease as the result of a long-term exposure to a hazardous substance or contact with a disease-causing agent. In such cases, the worker normally dies after months or years have passed. This category also includes traumatic or single events that have precipitated a functional failure such as a myocardial infarction. The fatalities are organized by year of acceptance by the WCB. Only those occupational disease fatalities accepted by the WCB are included in this report.

⁸ More detailed information on workplace fatalities in Manitoba is available in the report "Fatalities in Manitoba Workplaces for the Period 1995-2005" published in April 2006 at the SAFE Manitoba website <http://www.safemanitoba.com/>

Figure 10 - Acute-Hazard and Occupational Disease Deaths, 1995 to 2006



2.1 Acute-Hazard Fatalities by Industry Sector

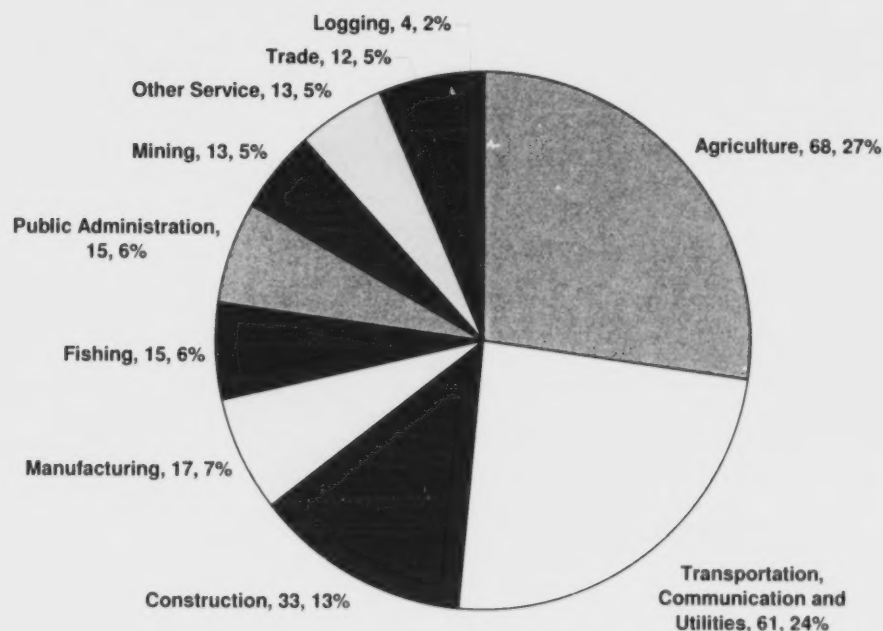
Table 4 shows all work-related deaths caused by an acute-hazard exposure in Manitoba from 2000 through 2006. Over the period, there were 138 acute-hazard exposure deaths.

Table 4 - Acute-Hazard Exposure Fatalities by Industry, 2000 to 2006

Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Agriculture/Farming	7	3	1	6	4	5	4	30
Forestry	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4
Commercial Fishing	0	3	2	1	4	4	0	14
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Construction	1	4	6	3	1	1	3	19
Manufacturing	2	0	1	2	0	1	3	9
Transportation, Communication and Storage (Includes inter-provincial trucking and rail and air transport)	11	12	4	1	3	5	1	37
Trade	0	1	1	0	3	0	2	7
Other Service	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	10
Public Administration (includes RCMP, prisons, federal agencies)	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	6
Total for Acute-Hazard Exposure Deaths	26	28	18	16	17	18	15	138

Since 1995, four sectors accounted for most acute-hazard fatalities (Figure 11): agriculture (68 or 27%), transportation (61 deaths or 24% of the total), construction (33 or 13%) and manufacturing (17 or 7%). Primary agricultural production presents an environment with diverse hazards, such as heavy machinery and large animals. Transportation fatalities are often associated with motor vehicle collisions or railroad injuries. Fatalities in the construction sector are mainly due to falls from a height or from being struck by or caught in moving vehicles and equipment. In manufacturing, the main source of deaths was operation of forklifts or a lack of personal protective equipment.

Figure 11 - Acute-Hazard Fatalities by Major Industry Sectors, 1995 to 2006



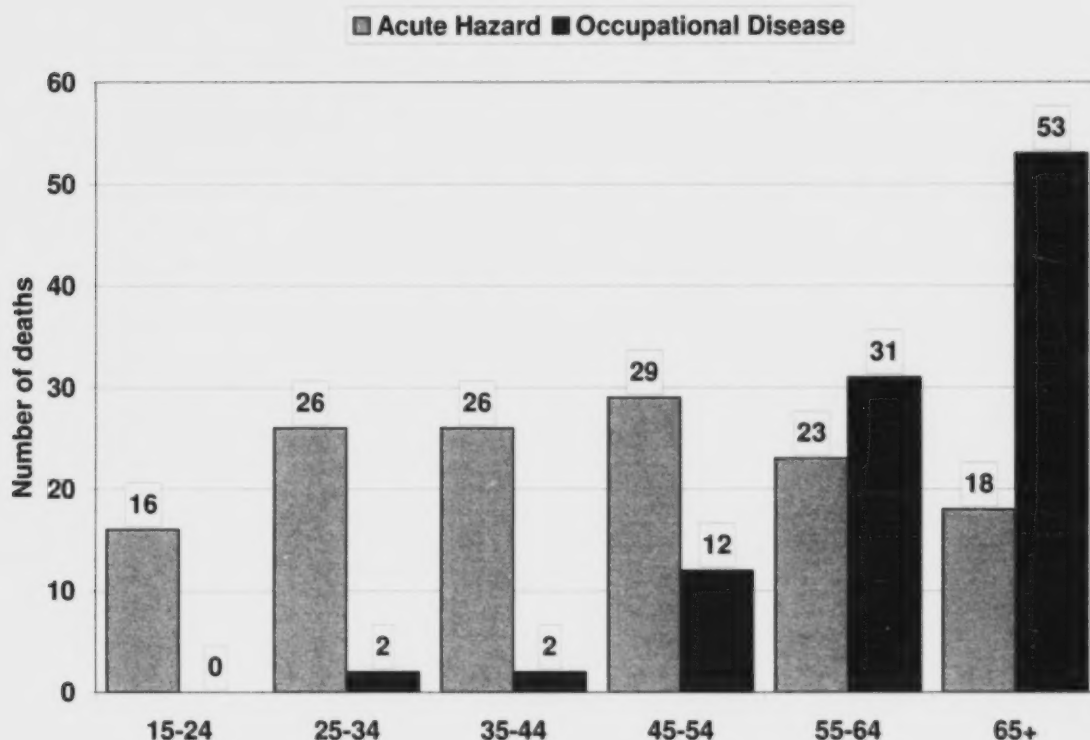
2.1.1 Agricultural Industry Fatalities

An important characteristic of family farms is the exposure of all age groups to the work environment. The farm is the only workplace that regularly permits the presence of children and/or where young children are directly involved in the day-to-day activity of farming. From 2000 to 2006, 37 persons died as a direct result of farming operations, either during the performance of their farm related work duties (30 fatalities) or as by-standers to normal farming operations (7 fatalities).

2.1.2 Fatalities by Age Group

Figure 12 displays the age distribution of acute-hazard and occupational disease exposure deaths in Manitoba from 2000 to 2006. Sixteen acute-hazard fatalities were recorded for individuals under age 25, 26 were aged 25 to 34 years, 26 were aged 35 to 44 years and 29 were workers aged 45 to 54 years. The 55+ age group experienced 41 acute-hazard fatalities in this period. Most occupational disease deaths (84%) are to older workers 55+.

Figure 12 - Distribution of Acute-Hazard and Occupational Disease Fatalities by Age, 2000 to 2006



2.2 Occupational Disease Fatalities

Table 5 profiles the fatalities that were accepted by the WCB as resulting from long-term exposures to toxic substances in the workplace. Between 2000 and 2006, the WCB accepted 100 claims of death from occupational disease. Work-related diseases represent a growing area of concern in Manitoba workplaces. While the number of cancers from exposures to asbestos remain significant, cancers from other exposures (e.g., cancers among firefighters resulting from the inhalation of toxic smoke while fighting fires) are increasingly being recognized and accepted as work-related.

The table shows fatal claims grouped by the year in which the WCB accepted the claim. The year the claim is accepted may not be the same as the year of death because fatalities caused by diseases may not be reported to the WCB until long after the workers have died. This is especially the case when *The Workers Compensation Act* (Act) is revised to grant new entitlements to workers. For example, the amendments made to the Act in May 2002 and June 2005 recognizing certain cancers as being hazards of firefighting resulted in a number of new or previously adjudicated and denied claims that were submitted or resubmitted involving workers who were ill or had already succumbed to these diseases.

Occupational disease usually develops slowly over time, with exposures to hazardous substances occurring decades before. These exposures may eventually lead to work-related death. It is expected that asbestos-related disease claims occurring largely from exposure to asbestos fibers that occurred in the 1960s and 1970s will be peaking over the next 10 to 15 years. Asbestos claims are then expected to decline since work-related exposure to asbestos has decreased significantly in recent years.

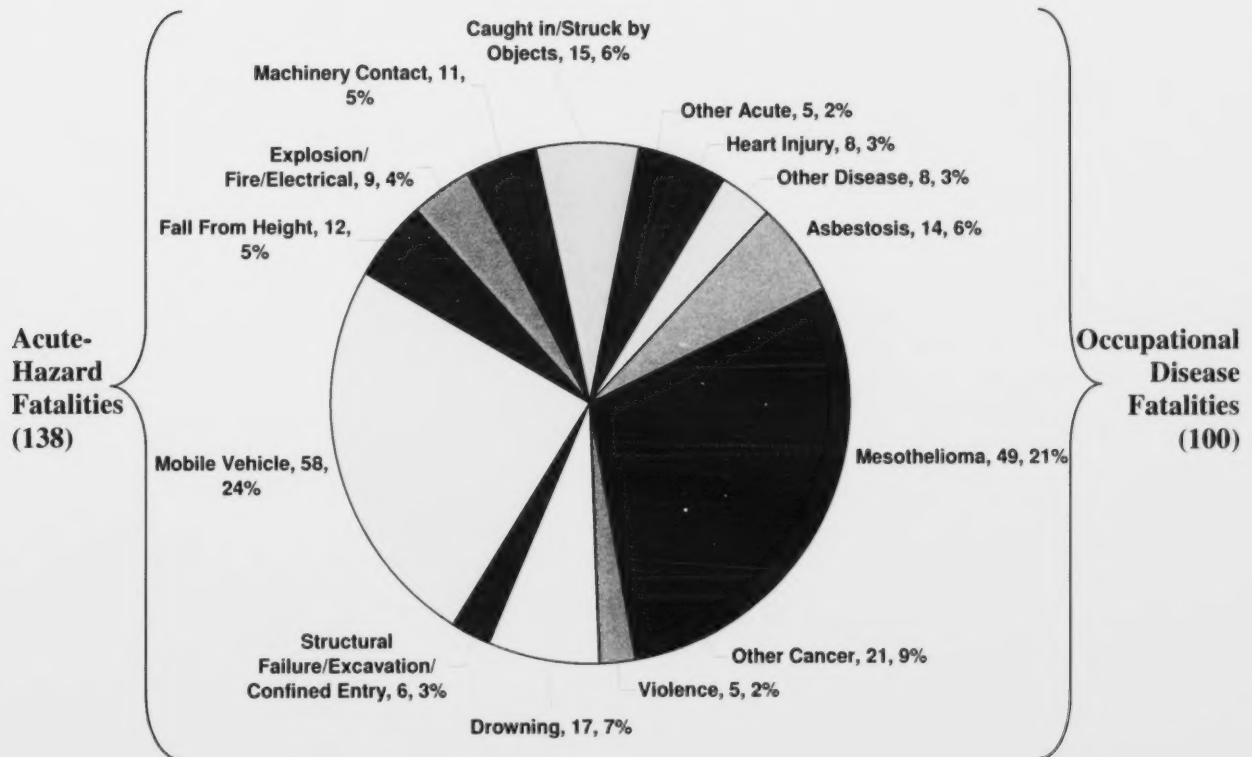
Table 5 - Occupational Disease Fatalities Accepted by the WCB, 2000 to 2006

Disease Conditions	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Asbestosis	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	14
Mesothelioma	4	11	7	8	7	8	4	49
Other Cancers	2	1	1	7	0	4	6	21
Heart Injury	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	8
Other Disease	2	1	0	0	0	4	1	8
Total	12	17	9	19	9	19	15	100

2.3 Causes of Work-Related Fatalities

Causes of the 238 acute-hazard and occupational disease deaths since 2000 are identified in Figure 13. The most prevalent cause for acute-hazard fatalities is mobile vehicles (24%) and for occupational disease fatalities, asbestos-related diseases, including cancers (27%).

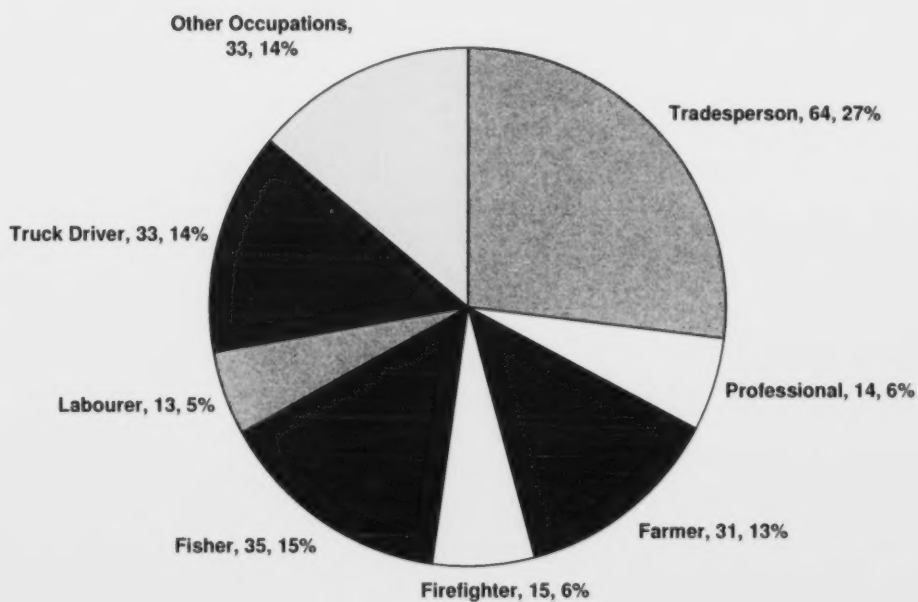
Figure 13 - Acute-Hazard and Occupational Illness Fatalities, 2000 to 2006 by Cause



2.4 Fatalities by Occupation

Occupations of the 238 workers who died since 2000 cover a variety of areas, with 23% tradespersons from a variety of construction and related trades, then fishers (15%), truck drivers (14%) and farmers (13%).

Figure 14 - Deaths in the Workplace by Occupation, 2000 to 2006



2.5 Descriptions of Acute Hazard and Occupational Disease Fatalities

The following table outlines circumstances surrounding fatalities from both acute hazards and occupational diseases that occurred and were adjudicated and accepted in 2006.

Table 6 - Acute-Hazard and Occupational Disease Deaths, 2006

Acute-Hazard Deaths			
Month of Death (2006)	Industry	Circumstances	Occupation
January	Manufacturing	Burned in an explosion	Forklift Operator
February	Trade	Homicide	Clerk
February	Manufacturing	Contact with electric current	Machine Operator
April	Manufacturing	Burned while burning rubbish	Self Employer
June	Construction	Fall from height	Painter
June	Agriculture	Machinery contact	Framer
June	Trade	Fall from height	Tradesperson
July	Transportation, Communication and Utilities	Machinery contact	Labourer
July	Agriculture	Animal related	Farmer
August	Construction	Fall from height	Carpenter
August	Public Administration	Fall from height	Labourer
August	Agriculture	Animal related	Farmer
September	Agriculture	Motor vehicle incident	Farmer
October	Construction	Vehicle run-over	Labourer
October	Other Service	Motor vehicle incident	Healthcare Worker

Table 6 (contd.) Acute-Hazard and Occupational Disease Deaths, 2006

Occupational Disease Deaths			
Date of Death	Industry	What Happened - Disease	Occupation
July 2001	Public Administration	Exposure to smoke: Colon Cancer	Fire Fighter
October 2001	Public Administration	Exposure to smoke: Brain Cancer	Fire Fighter
Dec 2003	Public Administration	Exposure to smoke: Lung Cancer	Fire Fighter
April 2004	Public Administration	Exposure to smoke: Colon Cancer	Fire Fighter
January 2005	Public Administration	Exposure to asbestos: Lung Cancer	Electrician
March 2005	Mining	Exposure to chemicals: Kidney Cancer	Millwright
October 2005	Transportation, Communication and Utilities	Congestive Heart Failure	Truck Driver
November 2005	Transportation, Communication and Utilities	Heart Attack	Truck Driver
December 2005	Construction	Died a significant time after injury due to complications from quadriplegia	Construction worker
January 2006	Public Administration	Exposure to smoke: Kidney Cancer	Fire Fighter
February 2006	Public Administration	Exposure to asbestos: Mesothelioma	Machinist
April 2006	Transportation, Communication and Utilities	Exposure to asbestos: Mesothelioma	Machinist
April 2006	Trade	Heart Attack	Shipper / Receiver
May 2006	Other Service	Exposure to asbestos: Mesothelioma	Educator
July 2006	Transportation, Communication and Utilities	Exposure to asbestos: Mesothelioma	Pipe fitter

3.0 WORKPLACE INJURY AND ILLNESS ANALYSIS

This section presents the characteristics of injuries and illnesses that occurred and were accepted or remained unadjudicated at year end. Both time loss injuries (injuries where workers missed time from work, or where there was a fatality or an impairment award) and no time loss injuries are analyzed in this section.

Not all characteristics are available in the database for all claim populations. For example, information regarding the type of injury or the circumstances surrounding the injury event is only collected for time loss injuries, while characteristics such as gender and age are collected for all injuries.

**Table 7 – Number of Time Loss & No Time Loss Injuries by
Year of Injury, 2000 to 2006**

Type of Claim	Injury Occurred and Claim Accepted or Unadjudicated in						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Time Loss Injuries	19,959	18,593	17,869	17,482	17,271	17,673	18,004
No Time Loss Injuries	19,883	17,844	16,974	17,582	17,222	17,289	17,549
Total All Injuries	39,842	36,437	34,843	35,064	34,493	34,962	35,553

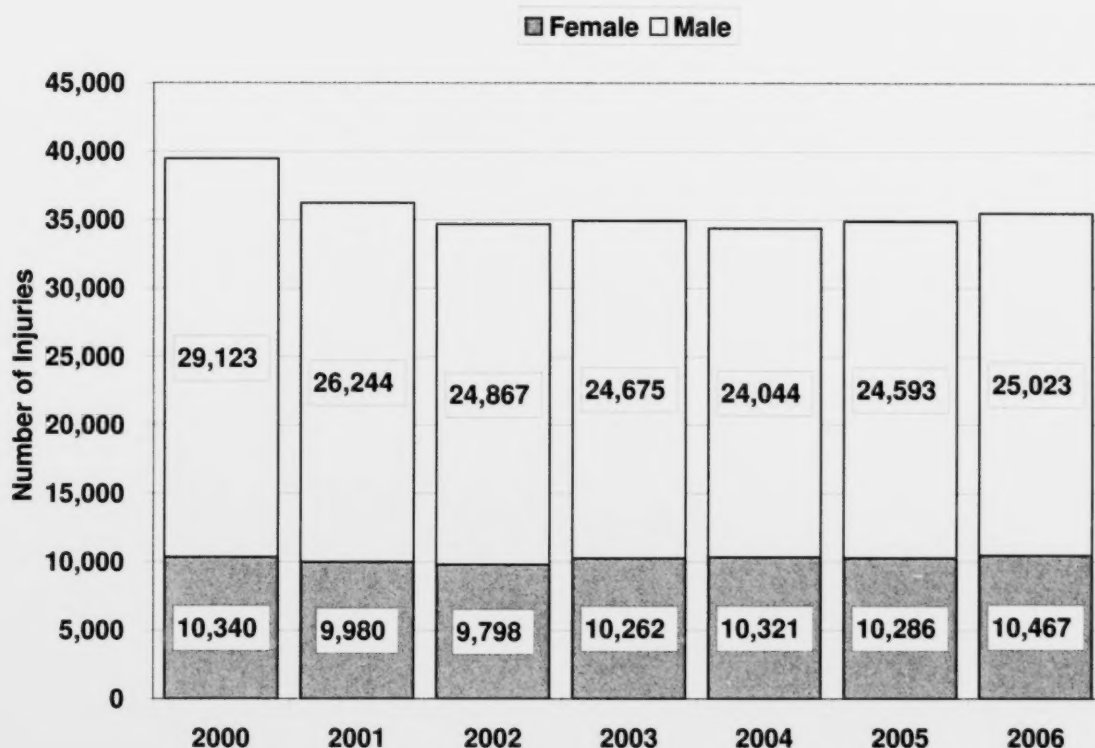
Note: The injuries population in this section of the report is comprised of claims where the injury occurred and was accepted in the same year. This is different than the population considered in Table 1 to Table 3.

The next sections of the report provide information about workers who are likely to be at risk, along with their ages, gender, types of jobs, and the industries in which they are employed at time of injury. Risk assessments allow a better understanding of hazard exposures so that we will know who is most likely to be at risk of workplace injury or illness. This allows injury and illness prevention to be more effective.

3.1 Accepted Injuries by Gender

The percentage of injuries reported by men and women is significantly different from their relative proportion in the workplace. In 2006, male workers reported 71% of accepted injuries while female workers reported 29% (Figure 15). By comparison, Statistics Canada in 2006 reported that 53% of employed workers in Manitoba were men and 47% were women.

Figure 15 - Injuries by Gender, 2000 to 2006



Several factors may help to explain the over-representation of men in the accepted claim statistics. One of the most important is that men are more likely to work in the more hazardous jobs in the primary and goods-producing sectors that have the highest injury rates. Women are more likely to work in the lower-risk jobs in the service sector, and in industries not covered by the WCB.

In four industry sectors (mining, forestry, construction and transportation/communication), men reported more than 90% of all accepted injuries. In manufacturing and public administration, men reported more than 80%. Women reported more injuries than men (more than 70%) only in the service sector.

The distribution of accepted injuries by gender and industry is displayed in Figures 16 and 17. Table A1 (see Appendix) shows a gradual increase in the proportion of female injured workers to male injured workers from 2000 to 2004. This can primarily be attributed to the fact that, while the absolute number of men's claims have dropped, largely due to improvements made in the manufacturing sector, the absolute number of women's claims has stayed relatively the same.

Figure 16 - Female Injuries by WCB Industry Sectors, 2000 to 2006

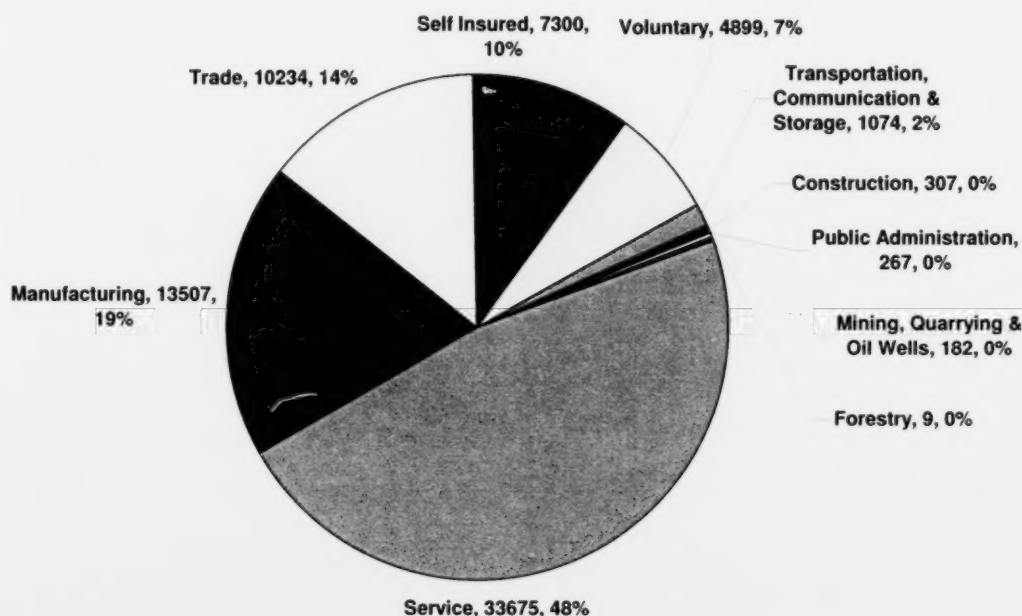
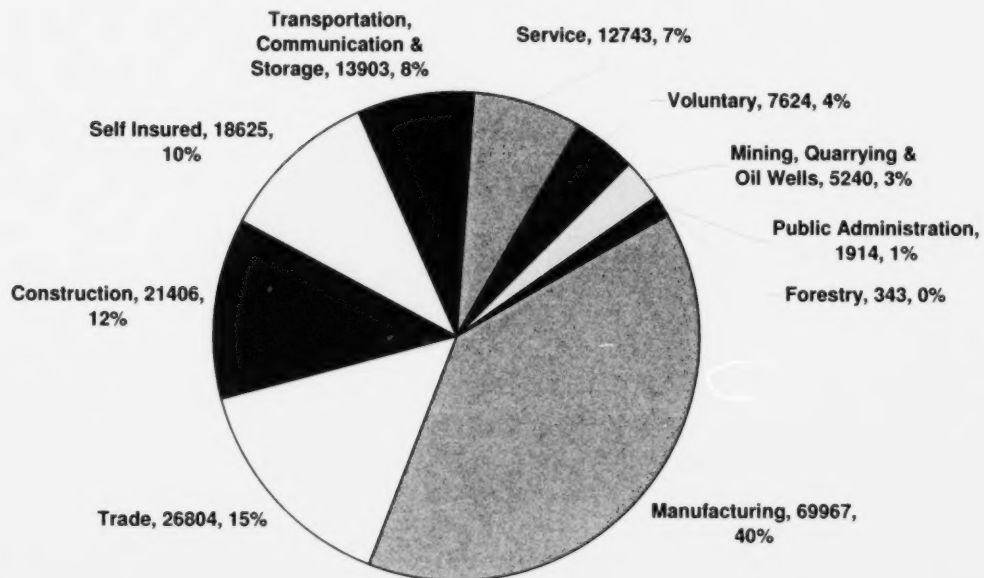


Figure 17 - Male Injuries by WCB Industry Sectors, 2000 to 2006



3.2 Accepted Injuries by Age Group

The number of injuries and illnesses among workers younger than age 25 has been declining more rapidly than injuries and illnesses in other age groups. The number of youth (those under the age of 25) time loss claims declined 17% in the period from 2000 to 2006 while all youth claims, time loss and no time loss together, declined 18%. Employment growth for youth was 6% over this same period. In comparison, time loss claims decreased by 10% while all claims fell by 11% for all age groups between 2000 and 2006 despite employment growing by 6%.

In 2006, young workers (those under the age of 25) comprised 17% of the work force and 17% of claims. Workers between the ages of 25 and 34 made up 20% of the work force, but 23% of claimants, while workers between the ages of 35 and 44 made up 23% of the workforce and 25% of claims (Figure 20).

The proportion of workers with accepted claims who are aged 45 to 54 years is growing relative to other age groups. It has increased from 18% of claims in 2000 to 23% in 2006 while having 24% of employment in the workforce. This increase in claims for workers aged 45-54 parallels labour force changes where employment of this age group rose 15% and claims rose 12% over this period.

Those 55 years of age and older went from 7.5% of claims in 2000 to 12% in 2006, while having 15% of the workforce. However, employment for the 55+ age group rose 41% and claims rose 49%. Therefore, the increase in claims among 55+ cannot be solely explained by the growth in the number of older workers.

Workers over age 45 years saw time loss claims increase by 27% and no time loss rise 24% from 2000 to 2006. Claims among older women (55+) increased 68% while claims among older men (55+) increased by 41% from 2000 to 2006.

Almost half of the workforce is in the 25-44 age group, where there was a 6% reduction in the number of workers since 2000. During the past five years the share of claims for this age grouping has declined from 55% of all claims to 47%.

In 2006, the average age of injured or ill females was 41 (median 42) compared to an average of 38 (median 38 years) in 2000. More claims are coming from older women concentrated in healthcare jobs in the service sector, where there is an aging workforce. Younger female workers are normally in sectors not covered by workers compensation, and low risk sectors such as retail trade. For men, the average age of injured or ill workers was 38 (median 37 years) in 2006, up from 36 years (median 35) in 2000.

Figure 18 - All Injuries by Age Group, 2000 to 2006

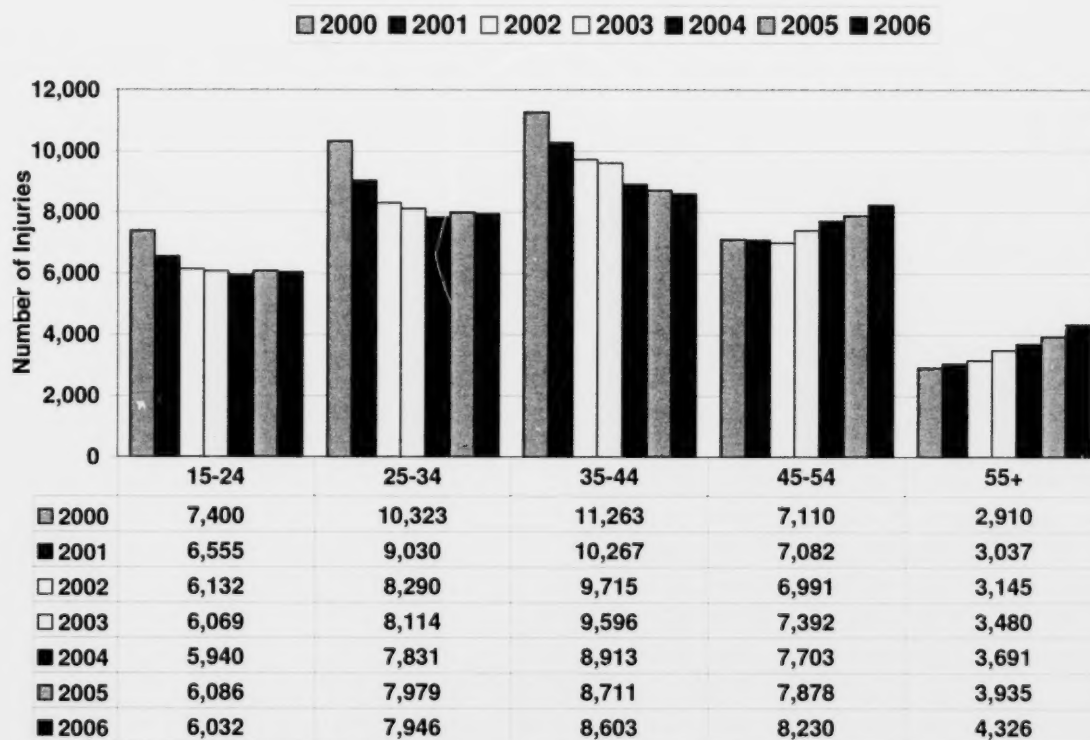


Figure 19 - Time Loss Injuries by Age Group 2000 to 2006

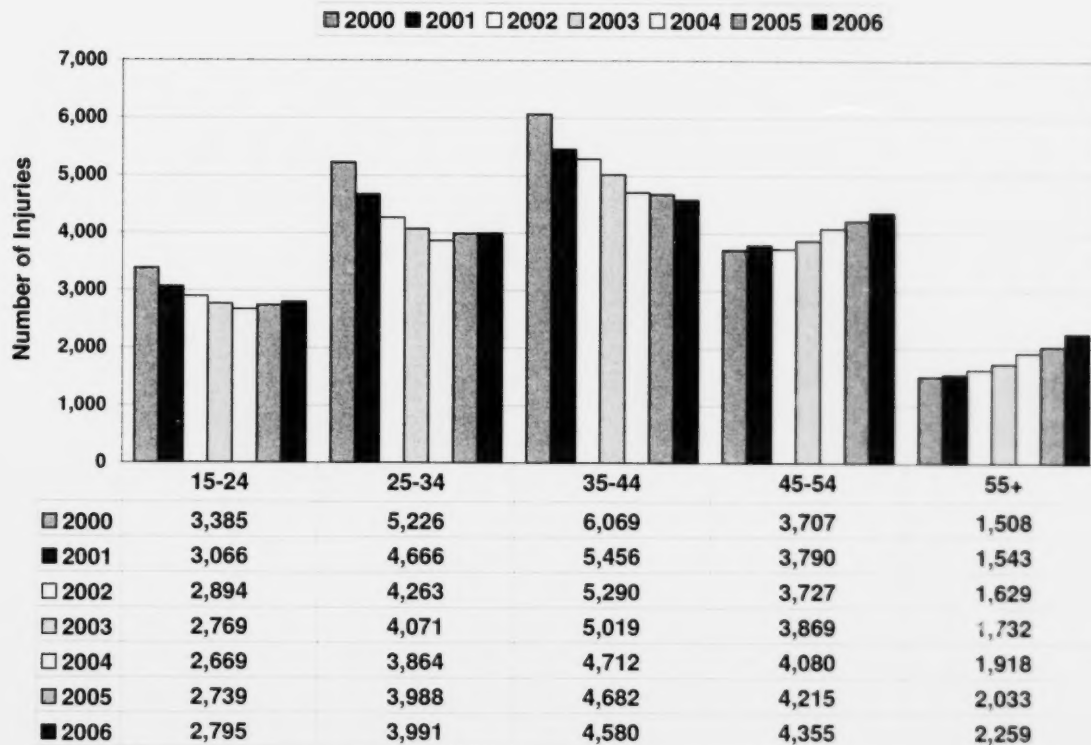
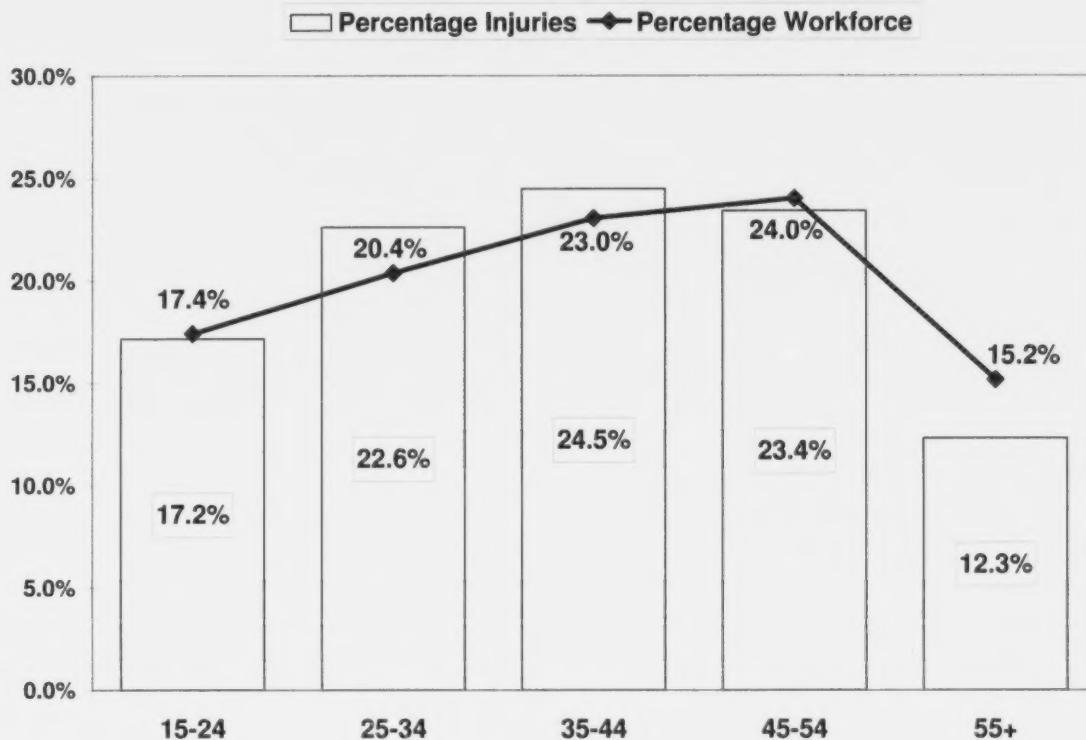


Figure 20 - Proportion of All Injuries and Employment by Age Group, 2006



3.3 Injuries by Industry Sector

The industry groupings in this section are based on the WCB rate code groups rather than the Standard Industrial Classification or the North American Industry Classification System codes.

In 2000, the manufacturing sector generated the largest number of both no time loss injuries and time loss injuries, roughly equal at 39% (Figure 21 and Figure 22 and Appendix Table A3). By 2006, this sector's share of no time loss injuries fell to 30% while its share of time loss injuries decreased to 26%. In spite of this trend, this sector's share of the overall claim population remained disproportionate to its share of covered workers (16%) over the same time period.

By comparison, the construction, service, self-insurers and trade sectors increased their share of accepted injuries. The service sector experienced 19% of the time loss injuries and 17% of the no time loss injuries in 2006. The construction sector had 11% of time loss injuries and 9% of no time loss injuries in 2006, self-insurers had 10% of time loss

injuries and 9% of all no time loss injuries while transportation, communication and storage had roughly 7% of time loss injuries and 4% of no time loss injuries in 2006. While the mining sector had about 2% of all injuries, it only had 1% of the time loss injuries in 2006.

Figure 21 - Percent Distribution of All Injuries by Major Industry Sectors, 2000 to 2006

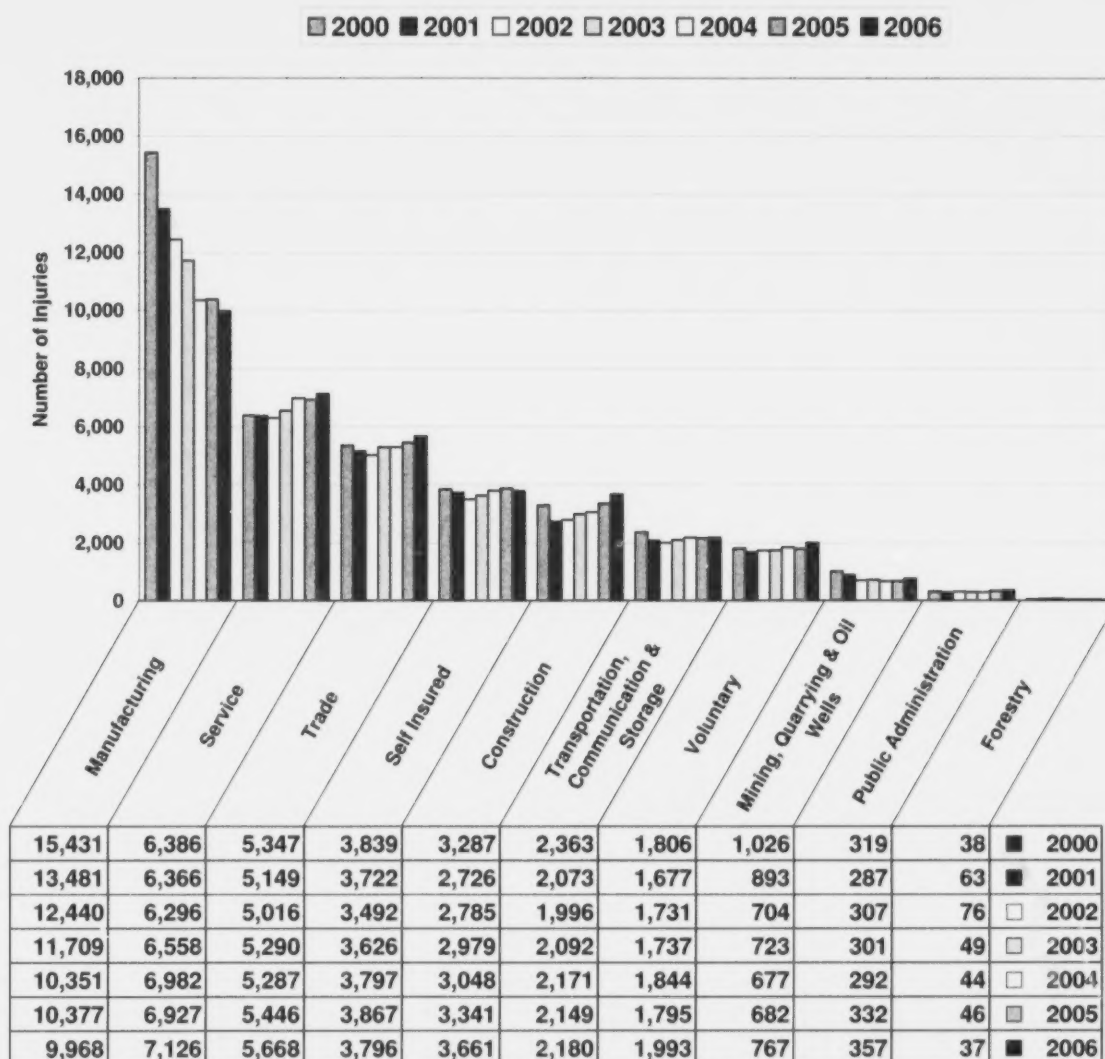
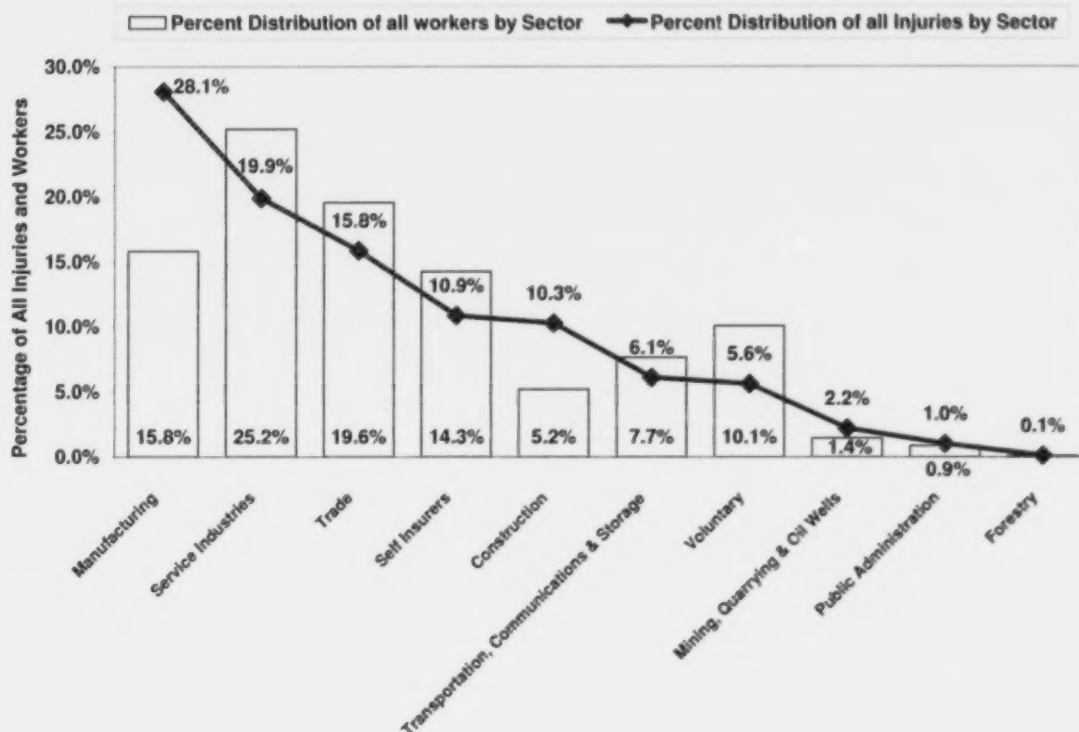


Figure 22 - Distribution of Injuries and FTE Workers by Major Industry Sectors, 2006



3.4 Occupations of Injured and Ill Workers (Time Loss Injuries Only)

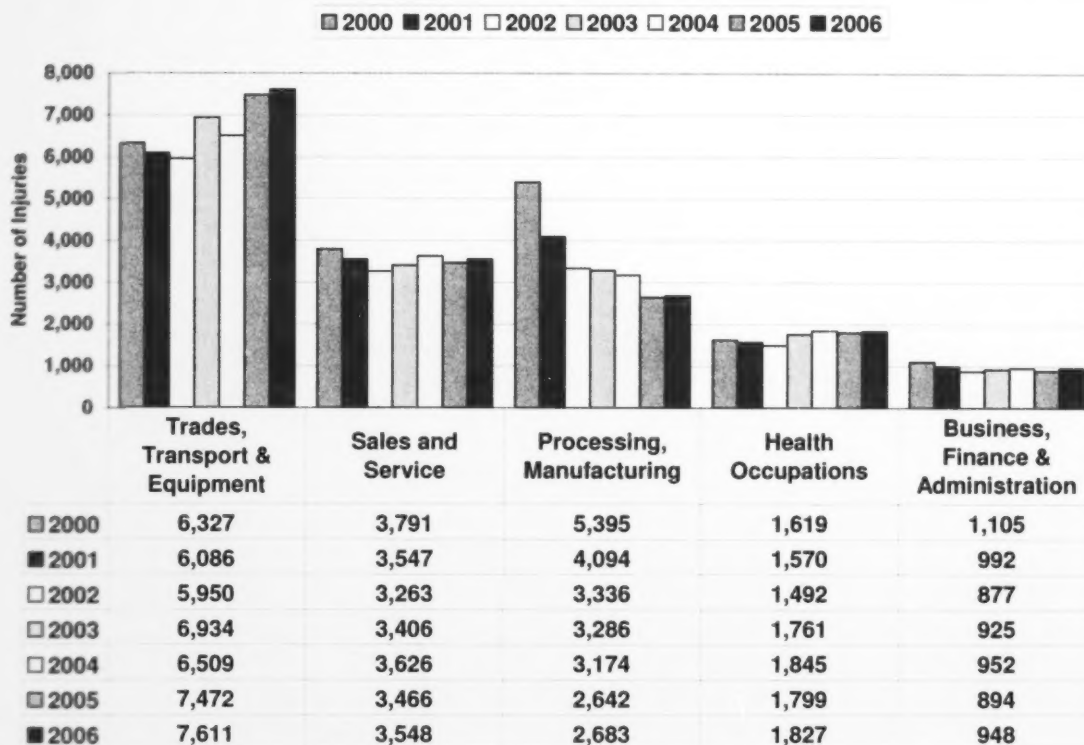
Just as certain industries have more workplace injuries and illnesses, so do certain occupations. Over the 2000 to 2006 period, one occupational group (trades, transportation and equipment operators) accounted for the largest proportion of time loss injuries. This group has also seen growth in the number of injuries since 2000 (Figure 23). In 2000, this group had 6,327 claims, about 32% of all time loss injuries. By 2006, the number of claims for this group had increased to 7,611 (or 42% of the total), an increase of 20%. Employment for this occupational group declined 4% during this seven-year period.

In 2006, processing and manufacturing occupations accounted for 2,683 time loss injuries, down from 5,395 in 2000, a decrease of 50%. At the same time, employment in this occupational group fell 8%.

Sales and service occupations, and business, finance and administration jobs also experienced a reduction in time loss injuries over this time period of 6% and 14%, respectively.

For healthcare occupations the number of time loss injuries grew by 13%, from 1,619 (8.9% of total time loss injuries) to 1,827 (10% of total time loss injuries). During the same period, employment for healthcare occupations rose by 28%.

Figure 23 - Time Loss Injury Trends in Major Occupational Groupings, 2000 to 2006



3.5 Part of Body Injured

This section provides information about which parts of the body are at the greatest risk of workplace injury or illness. The information allows prevention efforts to be more effectively targeted. The WCB uses two methods of reporting the part of body injured. The first method assigns a letter of the alphabet to different parts of the body. The so-called "stickman" codes are a simple, first-level sorting of injured body parts and are reported in the WCB annual report⁹. All injuries are assigned stickman codes. The other method uses a coding system developed by the Canadian Standards Association (the CSA Z795 coding system). This system provides additional details on injured body parts and is the standard coding methodology used by Workers Compensation authorities across Canada. Only time loss injuries are classified by the CSA Z795 coding system.

⁹ See page 48 of the 2006 WCB Annual Report.

3.5.1 Part of Body Injured for All Injuries

Using the WCB stickman codes (Table A5 in the Appendix), hands and fingers have been the most frequently injured body part in 2000 through 2006. In 2006, hands and fingers comprised about 21% of all injured body parts. The second most frequent injuries were those occurring to multiple body parts, at 17% (usually this type of injury includes the back and another nearby body part) followed by the back (15%), legs (10%), arms (8%) and eyes (8%).

3.5.2 Part of Body Injured for Time Loss Injuries

Since 2000, the parts of body with declines in the absolute number of injuries were upper extremities (hands, wrists, fingers), head and neck, multiple body parts and body systems (Table 8). Trunk injuries also declined since 2000, but have shown increases since 2003. Injuries to the head and neck and to body systems have increased since 2004. There is little improvement in the number of injuries being incurred to lower extremities (legs, ankles and feet).

Table 8 - Time Loss Injuries by Part of Body Affected, 2000 to 2006

Part of Body¹⁰	Year of Injury or Illness						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Back including spine & spinal cord	5,025	4,714	4,762	4,803	4,876	4,973	5,095
Other trunk	2,078	1,808	1,658	1,760	1,947	2,197	1,987
Trunk	7,103	6,522	6,420	6,563	6,823	7,170	7,082
Fingers	2,212	2,172	2,046	1,820	1,804	1,866	1,804
Hands/wrists except fingers	1,744	1,495	1,308	1,372	1,426	1,350	1,407
Other upper extremities	1,220	1,064	1,183	1,082	1,078	1,048	1,086
Upper Extremities	5,176	4,731	4,537	4,274	4,308	4,264	4,297
Legs	1,283	1,271	1,250	1,253	1,281	1,385	1,402
Ankles/feet (not toes)	1,271	1,267	1,231	1,233	1,162	1,204	1,249
Other lower extremities	312	219	281	277	277	262	287
Lower Extremities	2,866	2,757	2,762	2,763	2,720	2,851	2,938
Eyes	920	779	712	712	662	685	680
Other head	451	428	429	430	493	489	511
Neck	252	217	220	196	240	263	257
Head and Neck	1,623	1,424	1,361	1,338	1,395	1,437	1,448
Multiple body parts	2,347	2,397	2,368	2,135	1,677	1,655	1,921
Body Systems	246	190	157	141	134	176	220
Missing/Not Coded/Part of body- unknown/other	598	572	264	268	214	120	98
Total	19,959	18,593	17,869	17,482	17,271	17,673	18,004

3.6 Time Loss Injuries by Nature of Injury or Illness

The WCB records the nature of injury or medical diagnosis (i.e., the principal physical characteristics of the disabling injury or disease, such as an amputation) for each accepted time loss claim. Information on the nature of injury or illness is not recorded for no time loss injuries. Approximately 8% of all time loss injuries occur from occupational diseases. These are caused by exposures to chemical, physical (e.g. noise), biological, ergonomic (carpal tunnel syndrome) or psychosocial hazards (e.g. a traumatic event triggering post-traumatic stress disorder) in the workplace.

¹⁰ Note: This table is based on the CSA Z795 coding standard.

In 2006, traumatic injuries and disorders accounted for 92% of time loss injuries. Sprains, strains and tears were the leading category of nature of injury or illness accounting for 57% of all time loss injuries. Surface wounds and bruises accounted for 11% and open wounds accounted for 10% of time loss injuries in that year. (See Table 9).

Table 9 - Time Loss Injuries by Nature of Injury or Illness, 2000 to 2006

Nature of Injury or Illness ¹¹	Year of Injury or Illness						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sprains, strains and tears	8,602	8,774	9,119	9,137	9,321	9,827	10,034
Surface wounds, bruises	2,623	2,283	2,146	2,204	2,115	2,209	1,980
Open wounds	2,235	2,167	2,005	1,805	1,747	1,740	1,667
Other traumatic injuries & disorders	2,620	2,343	1,786	1,298	1,042	1,045	1,029
Fractures, dislocations	935	769	828	893	1,081	1,013	1,032
Burns	443	415	359	315	340	333	313
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	17,458	16,751	16,243	15,652	15,646	16,167	16,055
Systemic diseases & disorders	1,575	1,051	1,060	1,191	1,144	1,209	1,283
Other diseases, conditions & disorders	77	54	47	52	44	47	65
Symptoms, signs, ill defined conditions	165	76	51	97	43	54	58
Infectious, parasitic diseases	32	21	21	26	19	21	40
Multiple diseases, conditions & disorders	14	4	31	157	75	39	1
Neoplasms, tumors & cancer	4	4	5	2	2	3	6
Occupational Illnesses	1,867	1,210	1,215	1,525	1,327	1,373	1,453
Nature of Disease Unknown or Not Coded	634	632	411	305	298	133	496
Total	19,959	18,593	17,869	17,482	17,271	17,673	18,004

3.7 Time Loss Injuries by Source of Injury or Illness

The WCB also records the source or cause of time loss injuries and illnesses. Source is defined as the object, substance, bodily motion or exposure that produced the injury or illness.

Of all source of injury or illness categories, contact with persons, plants, animals and minerals have caused about 34% of accepted time loss injuries and illnesses since 2000 (Table 10). In 78% of these cases between 2000 and 2006, workers were injured

¹¹ Note: This table is based on the CSA Z795 coding standard.

without coming into contact with other persons or objects. They injured themselves through bodily motion, repetitive motion or stretching, bending, walking, running or tripping without falling.

Injuries from coming into contact with structures and surfaces rose steadily during the seven year period. In 2006, this was the source of 18% of time loss injuries which is higher than the average of 15% for the seven year period. This includes workers who fell (either slipping and tripping or falling from a height) and came into contact with the floor or ground.

Table 10 - Time Loss Injuries by Source of Injury or Illness, 2000 to 2006

Primary Source of Injury or Illness¹²	Year of Injury or Illness						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Persons-bodily position or repetitive motion of injured or ill worker	4,789	5,655	5,887	5,210	3,884	3,942	4,476
Persons- other than injured worker (e.g. patients or co-workers)	1,197	1,143	910	1,062	1,177	1,079	1,080
Other persons, plants, animals, minerals	334	289	284	285	310	268	2,888
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals¹³	6,320	7,087	7,081	6,557	5,371	5,289	5,844
Structures and Surfaces	2,523	2,439	2,514	2,555	2,760	3,228	3,131
Parts and Materials	2,720	2,083	1,842	1,851	2,137	2,447	2,466
Containers	2,259	1,601	1,596	1,620	1,829	1,849	1,740
Vehicles	833	725	688	724	835	871	901
Hand tools- non-powered	777	738	640	650	647	697	666
Hand tools-powered	374	295	279	265	256	266	236
Other-tools and equipment	175	125	180	224	290	278	322
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	1,326	1,158	1,099	1,139	1,193	1,241	1,224
Machinery	1,247	937	927	1,049	1,131	873	818
Other Sources	919	921	876	890	1,002	905	875
Furniture and Fixtures	643	546	524	555	557	570	547
Chemicals and Chemical Products	317	231	195	212	193	184	195
Source Unknown or Not Coded	852	865	527	330	263	216	263
Total	19,959	18,593	17,869	17,482	17,271	17,673	18,004

¹²This table is based on the CSA Z795 coding standard.

¹³ This category includes injuries sustained due to the bodily motion of the injured worker, repetitive motions and injuries caused by co-workers, customers or others such as health care patients

3.8 Time Loss Injuries by Event or Exposure of Injury or Illness

The WCB records the way in which workers sustained their injuries or illnesses.

Workers are much more likely to be injured by bodily reaction or exertion than from contact with objects or equipment, or by falls. In 2006, almost 50% of time loss injuries were due to bodily reaction and exertion. Contact with objects or equipment resulted in 28% of the events or exposures in 2006. By comparison, falls from height or falls on one level made up roughly 16% of the time loss injuries that same year.

Table 11 - Time Loss Injuries by Type of Event or Exposure of Injury or Illness, 2000 to 2006

Type of Event or Exposure ¹⁴	Year of Injury or Illness						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Overexertion	4,926	3,388	3,037	3,498	3,957	3,962	3,863
Bodily reaction	3,916	4,958	5,144	4,285	3,424	3,232	3,149
Repetitive motions	810	640	708	895	777	1,119	1,526
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	9,652	8,986	8,889	8,678	8,158	8,313	8,538
Struck by objects	2,843	2,627	2,539	2,381	2,246	2,289	2,450
Struck against objects	1,582	1,377	1,222	1,261	1,413	1,172	1,036
Caught in objects	902	905	867	858	876	923	990
Rubbed or abraded	658	552	438	506	367	541	488
Contact with Objects, Equipment	5,985	5,461	5,066	5,006	4,902	4,925	4,964
Fall on same level	1,343	1,424	1,571	1,608	1,930	2,004	1,994
Fall from height	857	803	790	726	790	940	896
Falls	2,200	2,227	2,361	2,334	2,720	2,944	2,890
Exposure to Harmful Substances	949	831	747	700	681	745	834
Transportation Incidents	278	236	252	232	320	397	406
Assaults and Violent Acts	242	223	202	239	243	207	228
Fires and Explosions	20	11	18	8	16	7	21
Event Unknown/Missing/ Not Coded	633	618	334	285	231	135	123
Total	19,959	18,593	17,869	17,482	17,271	17,673	18,004

¹⁴ Note: This table is based on the CSA Z795 coding standard.

3.9 Musculoskeletal Injuries

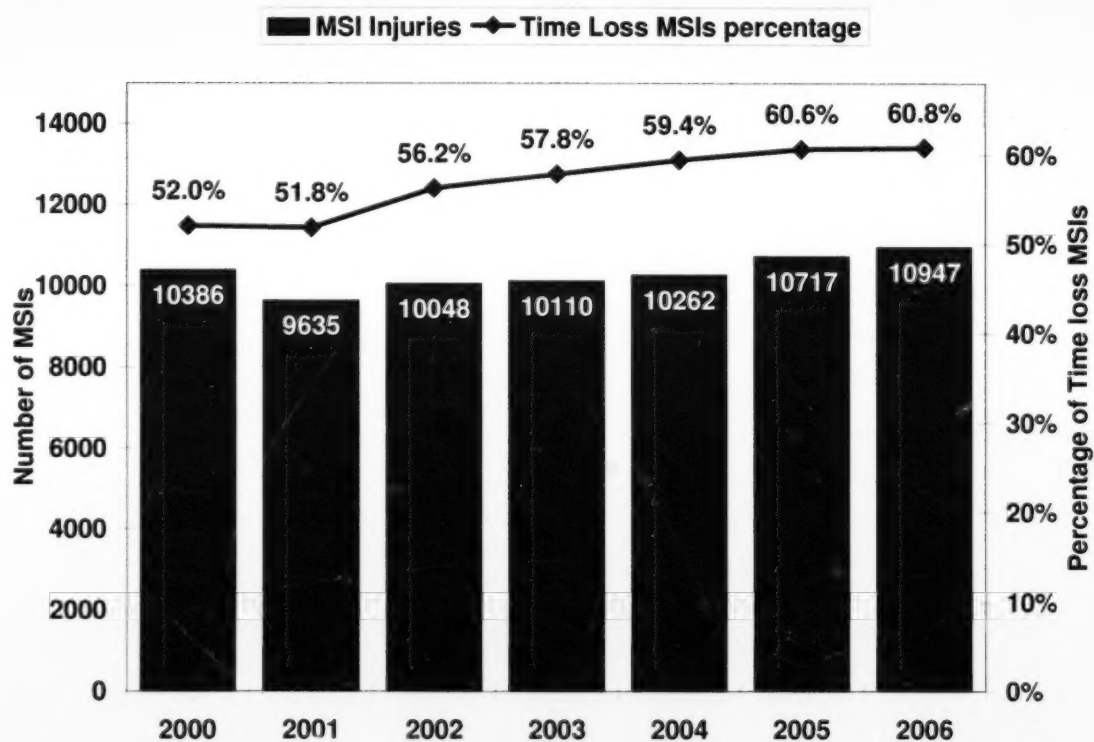
Musculoskeletal injuries (MSIs) include sprains, strains, tears, back pain, carpal tunnel syndrome and other musculoskeletal or connective tissue diseases and disorders that result in time loss injuries. These injuries often occur as a result of improper or inadequate workplace design or work processes (ergonomic conditions) that, in many cases, could have been prevented by the use of proper ergonomic practices. Between 2000 and 2006, musculoskeletal injuries have increased from 52% to 61% of all time loss injuries.

Table 12 - Musculoskeletal Time Loss Injuries (MSI), 2000 to 2006

Type of Injury	Year of Injury						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Musculoskeletal Injuries	10,386	9,635	10,048	10,110	10,262	10,717	10,947
Non-Musculoskeletal ¹⁵	9,573	8,958	7,821	7,372	7,009	6,956	7,057
Total	19,959	18,593	17,869	17,482	17,271	17,673	18,004
Musculoskeletal (% of Total)	52.0%	51.8%	56.2%	57.8%	59.4%	60.6%	60.8%

¹⁵ Examples include fractures, open wounds, burns, occupational diseases, hearing loss

Figure 24 – The Number and Proportion of Musculoskeletal Injuries to Time Loss Injuries, 2000 to 2006



4.0 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

4.1 Terms Used

Age: The worker's age at date of injury or illness.

All Injury Rate: The all-injury rate represents the number of WCB-accepted injuries per 100 FTE workers. This rate represents the risk of workplace injury or disease to a worker over a one-year period.

Full-time equivalent workers are estimated based on gross payrolls submitted by covered employers and matching Statistics Canada wage-rate data. The injury rate is then calculated by dividing the number of reported WCB time loss and no time loss injuries in a calendar year by the estimated number of FTE workers and multiplying that result by 100.

$$\text{All injury rate} = \frac{\text{Number of WCB time loss and no time loss injuries in a calendar year}}{\text{Estimated number of full-time equivalent workers}} * 100$$

All Injuries: All time loss and no time loss injuries.

Collective Liability: This core principle of workers compensation spreads the cost of the compensation across all covered employers. In return for immunity from suit, covered employers wholly fund the compensation system through premiums or "assessments" paid into an Accident Fund. Compensation is paid from the Accident Fund maintained by the Workers Compensation Board (WCB) and is not dependent on an employer's ability to pay.

CSA Z795-96 standard: Many of the details surrounding the circumstances of the injury are coded using the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) guidelines for coding occupational injury and disease information (the CSA Z795-96 standard).

Event or Exposure: The manner in which the injury or disease was produced or influenced by the identified source (e.g., repetitive motion, fall, caught in machinery, etc.).

Full-Time Equivalent Worker (FTE): A full-time worker represents the equivalent of 52 paid weeks of employment, whether worked by one individual or several. Full-time equivalent workers are estimated based on the gross annual payroll submitted by covered employers in an industry and Statistics Canada average weekly wage-rate data appropriate to that industry. This method of estimating FTE workers is in accordance with a convention established by the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC) and adopted by the Manitoba WCB.

$$\text{Full-time Equivalent Worker} = \frac{\text{Firm Payroll}}{(\text{Average Weekly Earnings} * 52)}$$

Industry Classification: The industry groups displayed in the tables are derived from the classification system used for determining WCB assessments for employers (rate code groups). Rate code groups contain employers whose workplaces experience similar levels of risk. The industry categories are similar to, but not identical to, Statistics Canada's method of classifying industries. The federal agency uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

For example, in the service sector we have sub-industry groups such as healthcare and accommodation/ food services. In trade we have sub-industries such as supermarket and department stores, auto body repair and garages. Public administration is comprised of municipalities and cities and towns. The self-insured sector is comprised of federal and provincial governments, City of Winnipeg, Air Canada, CN and CP rail.

Musculoskeletal Injuries (MSIs): Musculoskeletal injuries, or "MSIs", are injuries to or disorders of the muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, nerves, blood vessels or related soft tissue including a sprain, strain and inflammation. Such injuries may be caused or aggravated by work.

Nature of Injury or illness: the principal characteristic of the injury or illness (e.g., amputation, sprain and strain, cut, etc.).

No Time Loss Injuries: No time loss injuries include injuries where no time at work is lost due to the workplace incident and the worker is receiving health-care benefits. Within this category, the WCB includes no-cost claims which are injuries that are accepted but have no costs associated with them when adjudicated.

Occupation: A worker's occupation at the time of the injury or illness.

Part of Body: Part of body directly affected by the nature of injury or illness (e.g., eye, finger, etc.)

Self Insurers: Employers who are individually responsible for the costs of benefits and services for their workers. In addition to these costs, these employers pay a fee to the WCB to administer their claims.

Source of Injury or Illness: Identifies the object, substance, exposure or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the injury or disease (e.g., knife, table saw, vehicles, etc.)

Time Loss Injuries: Time loss injuries include claims where time at work is lost beyond the day of injury due to a workplace injury or illness, fatalities and injuries where a worker is granted a permanent impairment award. Starting the day following the injury, the WCB will replace the wages the worker lost as a result of the injury.

Time Loss Injury Rate: The time loss injury rate represents the number of time loss injuries per 100 FTE workers. This rate represents the risk to a worker of a time loss workplace injury or disease in a calendar year.

Full-time equivalent workers are estimated based on gross payrolls submitted by covered employers and matching Statistics Canada wage-rate data. The injury rate is then calculated by dividing the number of reported WCB time loss injuries in a calendar year by the estimated number of full-time equivalent workers and multiplying that result by 100.

$$\text{Time loss injury rate} = \frac{\text{Number of WCB time loss injuries in a calendar year}}{\text{Estimated number of full-time equivalent workers}} * 100$$

4.2 Definitions and Sources of Identification for Fatalities

Inclusion Criteria:

This report attempts to include all deaths that occur in Manitoba as a result of an exposure to a hazard in the workplace.

Fatalities are included in this report when:

1. The Workers Compensation Board (WCB) accepts a claim involving a fatality and determines that the death was the result of a workplace injury or illness. WCB-accepted fatalities are included regardless of where a death has occurred (i.e., a trucker who is killed while hauling out of province is included).
2. Manitoba Public Insurance accepts a claim involving a fatality and determines that the death was the result of a workplace injury or illness.
3. A death occurs in a non-WCB covered workplace and the Workplace Safety and Health Division of Manitoba Labour and Immigration investigates and determines that the death was the result of a workplace injury or illness.
4. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police investigates a fatality and determines that the death was the result of a workplace injury or illness.
5. A death occurs on a farm and falls under the inclusion criteria of the Canadian Agriculture Injury Surveillance Program.
6. The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner determines that a death was the result of a workplace injury or illness.

Definitions: For the purpose of workplace fatality surveillance, the following definitions are in use.

1. **Worker** – A worker is defined as a person in a position of employment performing any work that comes under the jurisdiction of the Manitoba WCB, the Workplace Safety and Health Division of Manitoba Labour and Immigration or Human Resources Development Canada.

2. **Workplace** – A workplace is defined as any location where a worker is performing his or her assigned work. This includes the “highway” in the case of workers whose death occurred while they were travelling if travelling is part of their required duties.
3. **By-stander** – A by-stander is defined as a person who is killed in a “workplace”, including a highway, as the result of a hazard of the workplace, but was not working, either for or in that workplace at the time of death.
4. **Acute-hazard exposure death** – This is a work-related fatality that occurs when a worker is injured or exposed to a significant amount of a hazardous agent. In such cases, the worker dies immediately or soon after the exposure. This category includes such deaths as falls from height, drowning, highway crashes, and acute chemical poisoning. It excludes deaths due to infectious agents.
5. **Work-related disease death** – This is a work-related fatality that occurs when a worker develops a disease as the result of a long-term exposure to a hazardous substance or contact with a disease-causing agent. In such cases, the worker dies after months or years have passed. This category also includes single events that have precipitated a functional failure such as a myocardial infarction. The fatalities are organized by year of acceptance by the WCB.

Sources of Identification of fatalities:

The Workplace Safety and Health Division of Manitoba Labour and Immigration is responsible for tracking the occurrence of fatalities in Manitoba workplaces. Since 2000, closer partnerships have been established with other provincial agencies in an effort to enhance this monitoring system. This has resulted in a process of accessing multiple data sources for the identification of workplace fatalities.

The following sources currently contribute to the workplace fatality surveillance program.

- A. Workplace Safety and Health Division
- B. Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba
- C. Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
- D. Manitoba Department of Highways
- E. Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- F. Manitoba Public Insurance
- G. Media clippings – daily review of local papers and electronic media.

APPENDIX - TABLES

Note: The injuries population in this section of the appendix of the report, and in Table 7 to Table 12 in the body of the report, is comprised of claims where the injury occurred and was accepted or remained unadjudicated in the same year. This is different than the population considered in Table 1 to Table 3 in the body of the report which reports on injuries where the WCB is notified of the claim and it is accepted or remains unadjudicated in the particular year, regardless of the year of injury.

Table A 1 - Injuries by Gender, 2000 to 2006

Gender	Year of Injury or Illness						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Female	10,340	9,980	9,798	10,262	10,321	10,286	10,467
Male	29,123	26,244	24,867	24,675	24,044	24,593	25,023
Gender Unspecified	379	213	178	127	128	83	63
Total	39,842	36,437	34,843	35,064	34,493	34,962	35,553
Percentage Female Injuries	26.0%	27.4%	28.1%	29.3%	29.9%	29.4%	29.4%

Table A 2 - Injuries by Age Group, 2000 to 2006

Age Group	Year of Injury or Illness						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
15-24	7,400	6,555	6,132	6,069	5,940	6,086	6,032
25-34	10,323	9,030	8,290	8,114	7,831	7,979	7,946
35-44	11,263	10,267	9,715	9,596	8,913	8,711	8,603
45-54	7,110	7,082	6,991	7,392	7,703	7,878	8,230
55+	2910	3036	3,142	3,480	3,691	3,935	4,326
Not Coded	836	467	573	413	415	373	416
Total	39,842	36,437	34,843	35,064	34,493	34,962	35,553

**Table A 3 - Injuries by WCB Industry Sector, 2000 to 2006,
(No Time Loss (NTL) & Time Loss (TL))**

Sector	Year of Injury or Illness													
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	NTL	TL	NTL	TL	NTL	TL	NTL	TL	NTL	TL	NTL	TL	NTL	TL
Forestry	17	21	35	28	48	28	17	32	20	24	26	20	19	18
Mining	857	169	769	124	597	104	604	102	571	94	575	97	635	132
Manufacturing	7,764	7,667	6,883	6,598	6,482	5,958	6,242	5,466	5,533	4,817	5,584	4,791	5,286	4,682
Construction	1,614	1,673	1,276	1,450	1,248	1,535	1,408	1,571	1,457	1,590	1,465	1,875	1,686	1,975
Trans., Comm- unications & Storage	987	1,376	836	1,237	731	1,265	825	1,267	832	1,339	777	1,372	784	1,396
Trade	2,649	2,696	2,457	2,692	2,408	2,607	2,668	2,622	2,614	2,673	2,713	2,733	2,831	2,837
Service	2,944	3,442	2,801	3,565	2,690	3,606	2,929	3,629	3,255	3,727	3,202	3,725	3,305	3,821
Public Administration	174	145	147	140	151	156	178	123	145	147	175	157	211	146
Voluntary	842	928	732	934	806	905	874	862	886	956	887	908	1,004	989
Self Insurers	2,018	1,836	1,881	1,824	1,803	1,700	1,823	1,796	1,897	1,897	1,870	1,988	1,788	2,008
Missing/Not Coded	17	6	27	1	10	5	14	12	12	7	15	7	-	-
Total	19,883	19,959	17,844	18,593	16,974	17,869	17,582	17,482	17,222	17,271	17,289	17,673	17,549	18,004

Table A 4 - Time Loss Injuries by Occupational Groups¹⁶, 2000 to 2006

Occupational Groups	Year of Injury or Illness						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Trades, Transport & Equipment Operators	6,326	6,086	5,950	6,934	6,509	7,472	7,611
Processing, Manufacturing	5,395	4,094	3,336	3,286	3,174	2,642	2,683
Sales and Service	3,790	3,547	3,263	3,406	3,626	3,466	3,548
Health Occupations	1,619	1,570	1,492	1,761	1,845	1,799	1,827
Business, Finance & Administration Occupations	1,105	992	877	925	952	894	948
Primary Industry	277	205	197	187	213	181	239
Social Science, Education, Government	161	156	205	273	299	381	408
Management Occupations	151	139	170	192	209	219	181
Natural & Applied Sciences & Related	162	124	111	172	155	196	179
Art, Culture, Recreation	48	45	53	65	73	67	87
Not Coded	925	1,635	2,215	281	216	356	293
Total	19,959	18,593	17,869	17,482	17,271	17,673	18,004

¹⁶ Table A 5 provides information on all major occupation groups while Figure 18 in the body of the report summarizes the top 5 occupational groupings.

Table A 5 - Injuries by Part of Body Injured ("Stickman Codes"), 2000 to 2006

Stickman Code Description	Year of Injury or Illness						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Hand/fingers	9,261	8,559	8,017	7,810	7,563	7,542	7,463
Multiple	5,935	5,478	5,495	5,289	5,581	5,668	6,015
Lower Back	6,000	5,425	5,155	5,328	5,080	5,089	5,202
Lower Leg	3,378	3,183	3,139	3,211	3,157	3,418	3,377
Lower Arm	3,510	3,132	2,969	3,131	3,102	2,874	2,932
Eyes	3,595	2,901	2,775	2,828	2,701	2,686	2,702
Shoulder	1,526	1,481	1,374	1,453	1,519	1,608	1,507
Foot/toes	1,355	1,213	1,127	1,133	1,027	1,022	1,119
Miscellaneous	1,187	1,167	969	987	1,014	1,106	1,071
Ribs/Chest	921	864	809	878	862	871	956
Head	862	742	766	760	733	709	785
Abdomen	471	496	448	467	414	465	466
Hearing	224	262	373	355	410	467	516
Neck	387	349	331	293	290	311	316
Upper Back	249	243	252	285	252	281	269
Upper Leg	242	236	176	215	224	214	245
Cardio Vascular/ Respiratory System	324	276	247	220	173	231	227
Pelvis	180	186	182	167	169	158	150
Upper arm	142	160	154	148	134	167	163
Industrial Disease	68	59	58	75	52	37	57
Not Coded	25	25	27	31	36	38	15
Total	39,842	36,437	34,843	35,064	34,493	34,962	35,553

Table A 6 - Time Loss Injuries by Part of Body Affected¹⁷, 2000 to 2006

Parts of Body	Year of Injury or Illness						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Lumbo-sacral region	456	1,516	1,888	1,797	1,476	2,543	2,943
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	0	100	1,852	1,933	1,127	1,275	1,649
Fingers, except thumb	1,617	1,595	1,461	1,297	1,232	1,333	1,306
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula and trapezius muscle if shoulder	981	994	926	985	1,023	1,100	1,112
Knee(s)	941	882	909	896	914	1,009	988
Lumbar region	757	461	251	337	2,271	1,209	867
Ankle(s)	740	771	789	769	755	846	832
Wrist(s)	795	710	682	734	745	683	731
External eye(s)	884	748	668	677	632	676	677
Hand(s), except finger(s)	890	725	556	558	627	608	597
Thoraco-lumbar region	23	43	62	228	271	403	499
Thumb or thumb and other finger(s)	585	569	535	465	500	513	482
Forearm(s)	259	251	257	248	280	320	371
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	404	428	377	376	348	279	353
Elbow(s)	404	377	422	382	408	376	339
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	274	255	240	249	289	293	284
Cervico-thoracic region	208	213	171	181	194	253	252
Multiple back regions	398	308	284	269	146	224	221
Lower leg(s)	154	192	169	168	168	212	214
Neck and shoulder	189	180	208	169	187	213	195
Groin	237	205	197	219	162	199	176
Neck, n.e.c.	78	4	11	30	5	101	159
Hand(s) and finger(s) or thumbs	107	115	242	229	132	139	152
Multiple trunk locations	201	47	28	79	193	356	132
Thigh(s)	75	98	77	79	78	89	127
Toe(s), toenail(s)	130	115	130	114	137	117	120
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	34	47	52	62	81	97	117
Thoracic region, unspecified	142	154	222	152	223	145	114
Inner ear(s)	39	61	74	61	91	111	112
Head, unspecified	16	56	61	42	53	83	111
Respiratory system	128	99	83	64	64	80	92
Multiple body parts, unspecified	2,158	2,117	308	33	363	167	77
Low(er) back, unspecified location	2,328	1,791	1,688	1,669	131	23	32
Not Coded/ Missing/ Unknown	598	572	264	268	214	120	98
"Other" Parts	2,729	1,794	1,725	1,663	1,751	1,478	1,473
Total	19,959	18,593	17,869	17,482	17,271	17,673	18,004

¹⁷ Table A 6 provides a more detailed breakdown of part of body injured than the similar tables in the body of the report.

Table A 7 - Time Loss Injuries by Nature¹⁸ of Injury, 2000 to 2006

Nature of Injury	Year of Injury or Illness						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sprains, strains, tears, unspecified	7,961	8,504	8,554	8,619	8,289	8,769	8,821
Bruises, contusions	1,792	1,646	1,577	1,605	1,581	1,594	1,370
Cuts, lacerations	1,783	1,740	1,585	1,450	1,349	1,390	1,319
Fractures	728	667	665	699	803	768	782
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	181	19	8	0	290	466	667
Unknown	39	62	165	38	87	17	406
Foreign bodies (superficial splinters, chips)	622	502	423	432	366	456	373
Crushing injuries	489	522	426	410	326	370	320
Sprains and bruises	159	37	183	246	346	319	300
Other combinations of traumatic injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	105	64	218	57	91	233	265
Tendonitis	352	276	278	231	205	233	255
Abrasions, scratches	91	50	107	157	160	150	229
Punctures, except bites	305	303	270	224	263	216	212
Dislocations	132	76	64	112	178	138	157
Second-degree heat burns, scalds	122	38	89	112	131	117	122
Epicondylitis	119	100	135	133	109	125	118
Traumatic tendonitis	110	56	75	81	117	128	111
Deafness, hearing loss or impairment	35	57	68	57	87	107	107
Carpal tunnel syndrome	165	135	116	148	106	94	96
Fractures and other injuries	70	26	98	82	100	107	92
Heat burns, scalds, unspecified	159	249	96	71	67	98	90
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	93	81	74	109	103	83	89
Inguinal hernia	119	105	98	109	94	100	84
Back pain, hurt back	636	177	224	171	192	63	68
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	345	192	206	113	103	43	66
Amputations, fingertip	86	58	60	62	64	66	65
Welder's flash	104	72	60	64	43	50	62
Sciatica	56	16	31	55	50	48	61
Concussions	51	41	56	72	64	61	58
Disc disorders, n.e.c.	0	0	1	10	15	25	51
Facet syndrome	75	20	11	30	43	42	51
Spasms or tremors, n.e.c.	153	67	45	86	31	46	50
Herniated disc, including slipped and ruptured disc	58	15	24	40	58	64	44
Traumatic epicondylitis	0	7	36	38	74	42	43
Missing/ Not coded/ Unknown	634	632	411	305	298	133	496
"Other" Nature Codes	2,030	1,981	1,332	1,254	988	912	504
Total	19,959	18,593	17,869	17,482	17,271	17,673	18,004

¹⁸ Table A 7 provides a more detailed breakdown of nature of injury or illness than Table 10 in the body of the report.

Table A 8 - Time Loss Injuries by Detailed Source of Injury¹⁹, 2000 to 2006

Primary Source of Injury or Illness	Year of Injury or Illness						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	4,706	5,588	5,829	5,154	3,839	3,889	4,395
Ground	647	814	853	1,236	999	1,569	1,383
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	1,017	947	757	941	1,010	928	954
Floor of building	797	804	639	477	654	781	875
Boxes, crates, cartons	832	600	579	539	736	655	636
Knives	474	534	429	354	340	347	339
Metal chips, particles	346	274	255	273	262	279	273
Doors	292	253	215	241	221	218	244
Cart, dolly, handtruck	242	214	200	206	208	196	183
Skids, pallets	194	154	161	218	192	239	180
Dirt particles	138	173	143	159	127	167	168
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	92	89	79	83	123	132	166
Bags, sacks, totes	247	209	187	163	152	179	159
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	255	186	141	108	104	183	158
Automobile	86	75	66	121	115	137	136
Machine and appliance parts, n.e.c.	44	51	60	49	24	68	130
Tanks, bins, vats	110	81	111	119	94	112	122
Metal materials-nonstructural, n.e.c.	132	92	78	70	35	64	118
Buckets, baskets, pails	242	182	134	109	115	110	114
Noise	38	56	70	58	87	107	107
Metal materials-nonstructural, unspecified	41	88	86	75	30	52	106
Parts and materials, n.e.c.	64	4	25	44	52	142	99
Nails, brads, tacks	114	107	78	56	78	87	88
Person-other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	126	175	127	96	98	109	84
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	81	65	57	53	43	53	80
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	26	42	56	13	19	52	80
Stairs, steps-indoors	93	106	61	64	101	52	80
Tables, worktables	114	144	122	91	84	94	79
Bars, rods, reinforcing bar (rebar)	180	156	101	72	74	67	78
Hammers	29	20	12	41	52	63	77
Cabinets, cases-display, storage	127	121	80	54	67	90	76
Forklift, unspecified	46	44	47	30	61	64	75
Food slicers	96	95	70	88	90	79	74
Missing/ Not Coded/ Unknown	852	865	527	330	263	216	263
"Other" Source Codes	7,039	5,185	5,434	5,697	6,722	6,093	5,825
Total	19,959	18,593	17,869	17,482	17,271	17,673	18,004

¹⁹ Table A8 provides a more detailed breakdown of source of injury or illness than Table 11 in the body of the report.

Table A 9 - Time Loss Injuries by Event or Exposure²⁰, 2000 to 2006

Event Description	Year of Injury or Illness						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Overexertion in lifting	3,347	2,550	2,353	2,471	2,557	2,270	2,157
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	1,042	1,106	1,266	1,284	1,644	1,729	1,714
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	217	292	415	475	219	964	1,433
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	2,491	3,800	3,534	3,097	1,422	1,090	945
Struck against stationary object	798	997	916	943	973	912	856
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	869	484	427	535	696	807	815
Struck by falling object	1,026	896	705	621	688	632	684
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	137	235	435	537	246	594	672
Overexertion in carrying, turning, or wielding objects	282	91	93	403	365	502	671
Bodily reaction and exertion, n.e.c.	6	1	16	144	374	571	605
Slipping on something without fall	586	480	399	338	503	459	522
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	575	501	420	420	313	503	473
Struck by slipping handheld object	824	924	737	714	560	435	458
Struck by object, n.e.c.	328	343	675	481	224	375	422
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	287	270	485	286	149	271	316
Fall onto or against objects	301	315	293	316	285	268	269
Contact with hot objects or substances	332	295	277	264	273	273	258
Fall down stairs or steps	204	193	163	169	241	199	209
Fall from ladder	150	169	156	162	152	194	202
Caught in running equipment or machinery	280	287	219	178	245	208	199
Contact with skin, eye(s) or other exposed tissue	201	187	128	124	108	124	190
Tripping over something without fall	167	136	106	101	179	149	171
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	190	172	130	115	126	191	144
Struck by object, unspecified	19	53	24	21	112	85	132
Bodily reaction, unspecified	31	35	330	42	184	112	127
Struck by discharged object or substance	133	111	90	89	103	118	124
Contact with objects and equipment, unspecified	3	2	14	18	16	90	120
Contact with objects and equipment, n.e.c.	1	2	2	12	28	132	113
Exposure to noise over time	34	49	67	57	87	104	104
Bodily reaction and exertion, twisting	0	0	0	0	211	179	98
Hitting, kicking, beating	85	55	53	75	106	85	98
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	75	9	23	59	43	105	96
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	147	123	102	121	45	87	95
Struck against moving object	526	292	162	227	314	143	91
Missing	633	618	334	285	231	135	123
"Other" Event Codes	3,632	2,520	2,320	2,298	3,249	2,578	2,298
Total	19,959	18,593	17,869	17,482	17,271	17,673	18,004

²⁰ Table A9 provides a more detailed breakdown of part of event causing injury or illness than Table 12 in the body of the report.

